

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 78-84 (32-18). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 77-83 (25-18). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 75-81 (24-17). (CHAMPAIGN: Partly cloudy. Temp. 76-82 (25-17). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 80-83 (27-23). Yesterday's temp. 80-70 (23-21). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria 1 S. Lebanon 90 P.
Belgium 14 S. Luxembourg 140 P.
Denmark 23 S. Morocco 130 P.
France 11 P. Netherlands 1 P.
Germany 10 P. Norway 22 S.
Greece 10 P. Portugal 1 P.
Great Britain 10 P. Spain 1 P.
India 10 P. Sweden 1 P.
Iran 10 P. Switzerland 1 P.
Italy 10 P. Turkey 1 P.
Japan 10 P. U.S. Military 1 P.
Korea 10 P. Yugoslavia 1 P.

No. 28,139 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1973 Established 1887



GENERAL VIEW of the meeting hall at opening of European Security Conference yesterday in Helsinki.

Leftist Loses In Japan City With U.S. Base

By Robert Trumbull
TOKYO, July 3 (NYT).—A Japanese leftist, who has scored a string of political victories recently, suffered a severe setback this week when a conservative was overwhelmingly elected mayor of Yokosuka, the site of a big U.S. naval base and scene of many anti-American demonstrations.

Kazuo Yokoyama, a 58-year-old independent supported by the pro-American Liberal Democratic and Democratic Socialist parties, got 101,557 votes to 70,861 for Takashi Kimura, who was backed by the Communist, Socialist and Komei (Clean Government) parties. His election Sunday returned Yokosuka, a city about 45 miles southwest of Tokyo, to conservative rule after 16 consecutive years under leftist administration.

When nuclear-powered American submarines began calling at Yokosuka, a logistics and repair base for the U.S. 7th Fleet, leftists played on the Japanese "nuclear allergy" to make the city a hotbed of anti-American agitation.

The issue erupted again recently with plans to make Yokosuka the home port of the American aircraft carrier Midway.

While the leftist candidate campaigned on a platform demanding the immediate return of the base to Japan, Mr. Yokoyama "advocated a moderate approach. 'To seek an immediate return of the base to Japan is unrealistic and unreasonable,' he said.

Stringhalted

His victory interrupted a succession of local elections that have established leftist administrations in a string of cities along the thickly settled Pacific coast, including Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka.

The result "means that Yokosuka wants to turn into a peaceful port city," rejecting the ideology which calls for drastic changes such as the immediate abrogation of the U.S.-Japan security treaty," said Gov. Bungo Tada of Kanagawa Prefecture (state), which includes Yokosuka.

With elections for the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly coming Sunday, the leftist defeat in Yokosuka could have "major repercussions," the mass circulation newspaper Asahi Shimbun said today.

According to opinion polls by Asahi and another leading newspaper, Mainichi Shimbun, the Communist and Socialists have excellent prospects of increasing their strength in the Tokyo assembly, where the two leftist parties now have 38 seats to 51 for the conservative Liberal Democrats, the ruling national party headed by Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Philadelphians Fear Crime After Dark

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP).—Fifty-one percent of the adults of Philadelphia and 24 percent of those living in its suburbs are afraid to go out at night, according to a newspaper poll.

The Evening Bulletin said it polled 500 adults in Philadelphia, Delaware, Bucks, Chester and Montgomery Counties, and in New Jersey's Camden, Gloucester, and Burlington Counties.

About a third of those polled said they knew people who had been victims of crime in recent months. Fifty-five percent of those who felt the police handled the cases well, although Philadelphia police got a worse rating than did their suburban counterparts.

Too Little Evidence Pentagon Dropping Charges Against Seven GI Ex-POWs

By William L. Claiborne
WASHINGTON, July 3 (WP).—Seven former prisoners of war in North Vietnam will not be prosecuted on charges that they collaborated with the enemy, the Pentagon announced today.

The Secretaries of the Army and the Navy said there was too little evidence against the five Army enlisted men and two Marines to warrant court martial proceedings. Moreover, the Pentagon said, the charges filed by Air Force Col. Theodore W. Guy violated the military's policy against "holding trials for alleged propaganda statements."

Another accused ex-POW, Marine Sgt. Abel Larry Kavanaugh, was found dead Wednesday in what police said was an apparent suicide.

Pentagon sources said the charges against Sgt. Kavanaugh were voided when he died, and that his record now would be formally cleared.

Sgt. Kavanaugh's widow, Sandra, 23, said in a telephone interview from Commerce City, Colo., that she thought the Pentagon decision to drop the charges against the ex-POWs was a result of her husband's apparent suicide.

Widow's Comment

"I'm really happy that the charges have been dropped against the other men. I'm only sorry it didn't happen before Larry died," said Mrs. Kavanaugh.

Col. Guy, the former Hanoi prison camp senior officer who filed the allegations of aiding the enemy and collaborating, said he still feels there is "sufficient evidence" to prosecute the seven enlisted men.

In a telephone interview from Chicago, Col. Guy said he would abide by the Pentagon's decision to drop the matter, but said he had no regrets for having made the charges.

"I felt I had an obligation as a commander and an officer to report all violations of the military code of conduct that were observed in the camp," he said.

The Pentagon decision left open the charges of mutiny and aiding the enemy that are pending against two former officers, Navy Capt. Walter E. Wilber, 45, and Marine Lt. Col. Edison W. Miller, 41.

Charges against the two pilots were filed last week by Rear Adm. James B. Stockdale, who was a senior POW commander for five years in the Hanoi Hilton prison camp.

Col. Guy, who was a senior officer for five years of a Hanoi prison compound called "The Flak Station," filed his charges on May 29. He alleged that the eight enlisted men voluntarily made an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.S. B-52s Strike at Targets 10 Miles From Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, July 3 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers struck within 10 miles of Phnom Penh last night and early today as the Cambodian military command reported enemy activity on nearly all fronts.

A military source said the number of air raids increased slightly last month and might be stepped up before Aug. 15, the deadline set by Congress for an end to all American military activity in Indochina.

The informant said the B-52s struck at suspected insurgent positions around the railway town of Batt-Dong, 15 miles northwest of Phnom Penh; Trapeang Thnot, another rail town 9 miles due west; the district town of Baren, 15 miles to the southeast; the district town of Prek Samat, 15 miles northwest on the east bank of the Mekong River; and in the Sang mountain region, an insurgent stronghold 25 miles southwest of the capital.

20 Reported Killed

The Cambodian military spokesman, Col. Am Rong, said bombing near a hamlet on Highway 3, about 12 miles south of Phnom Penh, killed 20 insurgents. There was no damage report on the other targets.

Col. Rong also claimed many enemy losses on the outskirts of the encircled provincial capital of Takeo, 39 miles south of Phnom Penh, as the city's defenders expanded their perimeter.

Other clashes were reported at the junction of northbound Highways 5 and 6, about 20 miles from the capital; on Highway 5 leading to the rice-growing province of Battambang, where the enemy still holds a stretch of the highway; and off Highway 4, about 27 miles west of Phnom Penh.

In Saigon, the Viet Cong again declared it is not responsible for reaching here yesterday. The reports said the bridge—150 feet long and 50 feet high—failed to support the weight of two busloads of persons arriving for the inauguration Sunday.

Field reports and South Viet-

3 Die as Bridge Falls

SAO PAULO, July 3 (AP).—A bridge in Brazil, a small southern Brazil city, collapsed while it was being inaugurated, killing three persons and injuring about 20, according to reports reaching here yesterday. The reports said the bridge—150 feet long and 50 feet high—failed to support the weight of two busloads of persons arriving for the inauguration Sunday.

LAST RITES—Seven former POWs standing at attention in Denver, Colo., Monday over casket of Marine Sgt. Abel L. Kavanaugh, who died last week, apparently a suicide.

Field reports and South Viet-



LAST RITES—Seven former POWs standing at attention in Denver, Colo., Monday over casket of Marine Sgt. Abel L. Kavanaugh, who died last week, apparently a suicide.

35 Nations Participating Divergent Positions Emerge As Parley Opens in Helsinki

By James Goldsborough
HELSINKI, July 3 (NYT).—Thirty-five nations of Europe and America today opened the European Security Conference, the meeting it is hoped will lay the foundation for permanent East-West détente. But differences were already apparent.

Losing no time, the delegates, from all European nations except Albania and Andorra and from the United States and Canada, quickly approved the draft recommendations from the seven-month-long preparatory conference that ended here last month.

Not an objection was raised as Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen asked the crowded conference hall for its consensus approval. Neither Maltese, Yugoslav nor Romanians, any of whom it was thought could raise last-minute objections, rose to protest.

Instead, the afternoon session began with an opening statement by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. The Russians, who have been the prime movers behind this conference since formally proposing it seven years ago, had been the first to apply to give the opening speech.

In a nearly hour-long speech, Mr. Gromyko told the ministers that their task was to lay the "lasting guidelines of peaceful development in Europe." He said that the basis for this was "recognition of, and respect for, the existing territorial and political realities."

Tribute to Brandt

Mr. Gromyko made it clear that for his country the cold war had been caused by the questioning of these "uncontested political realities."

He paid an indirect tribute to West German Chancellor Willy Brandt by praising those who "realized there was no other way out of the impasse." But he warned that peace in Europe could not be served by "feeding on dangerous illusions."

The contrast between Mr. Gromyko's address and that by Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen, the first Western speaker, was striking. Mr. Andersen, glowing rather quickly over the political principles on which Mr. Gromyko had focused his attention, said that Denmark's prime interest was in the area of human exchanges, and the hope that the conference could make "détente a living reality—and not just a lofty subject for congratulatory statements."

Those two statements epitomized the basic difference between East and West over the security conference. For the Soviet Union it is an acceptance of the status quo; for the Western nations it is much more an attempt to break down present barriers between East and West.

In approving the draft recommendations without a protest today, the 35 countries were approving a document calling for negotiations in three broad areas. They are: political and security questions; economic, scientific, technological and environmental questions; and human exchanges. These negotiations will be handled by working commissions which begin consultations in Geneva in September. They will also discuss a fourth area, that of setting up permanent machinery for dealing with future questions.

A committee was set up today to fix a specific date for the opening of the Geneva phase. This committee was also given responsibility for recommending a solution to a call by the Maltese for including some North African states in the talks. The committee is expected to report tomorrow on the Maltese proposal.

The question that some had expected to be raised by the Yugoslavs or the Romanians today was that of a linkage between the Geneva negotiations and the consultations on armed force reductions, scheduled to begin between East and West Oct. 30 in Vienna. Officials said that the linkage question was headed off when those delegations were approached privately outside the conference and asked not to hold up approval today of the draft document.

Both those delegations, and several others, are pressing for

a strict parallelism between the Geneva and Vienna negotiations. The U.S. view is that the Geneva talks cannot possibly be concluded before early next year, at which time the Vienna talks will be well under way.

In his speech today, however, Mr. Gromyko said that the security conference should be ended this year, and should be ended with a giant summit meeting

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim speaking at the Security Conference opening.

Talks Rule Fails to Rule Talk

HELSINKI, July 3 (UPI).—One rule of the European Security Conference did not last past the first speech.

The conference's Finnish organizers had asked each of the 35 foreign ministers to keep their speeches down to 20 minutes, so the conference could end this week.

But Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, the first speaker, ran on for 50 minutes.

Collecting Information, He Asserts Cox Said to Probe Buying, Improving of Nixon Homes

By Robert L. Jackson and Jack Nelson
WASHINGTON, July 3.—Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox has opened a preliminary inquiry into the purchases of and improvements on President Nixon's California and Florida homes, it was learned yesterday.

A major focus of the inquiry is believed to be the source of funds for the \$1.5-million San Clemente, Calif., purchase. In addition, Mr. Cox's office has asked the General Services Administration to provide information on \$1.3 million in GSA-financed improvements on the two estates.

One of the main questions, according to a source familiar with the inquiry, is whether any Republican party campaign funds or money provided by labor unions or corporations was used to help the Nixons purchase their California home.

[The Watergate prosecutor's office acknowledged today that it is collecting news reports about President Nixon's homes in California and Florida, but denied that any consideration is being given yet to launching a formal investigation, Associated Press reported.]

LA spokesman said Mr. Cox is standing by his statement at a news conference June 18 that "I haven't decided anything on that one way or the other."

Executing the broad mandate given him by Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, Mr. Cox also has begun investigating Mr. Nixon's commutation in December, 1971, of the prison sentence of former Teamsters union leader James R. Hoffa.

Mr. Cox's responsibility encompasses all allegations of improper conduct that could possibly bear upon Watergate—including any misuse of campaign funds or any undue pressures that might have been exerted to obtain contributions.

Supported Hoffa

Several former Nixon administration figures prominent in the Watergate affair supported Hoffa's bid for executive clemency. They include John N. Mitchell, who served as attorney general; John D. Ehrlichman, presidential assistant for domestic affairs; John W. Dean 3d, White House counsel; and Charles Colson, special counsel to the President.

After his release, Hoffa supported Mr. Nixon's re-election and later the 3-million-member Teamsters union endorsed the President. It was the first time the union had endorsed a Republican presidential candidate.

It was learned that the FBI questioned Mr. Dean about the circumstances of Hoffa's commutation before Mr. Dean's Senate testimony last week.

Mr. Nixon's San Clemente property transactions attracted the attention of Mr. Cox's staff because of the White House's reluctance to disclose all details, despite repeated press inquiries, and because of the role played by Herbert W. Kalmbach, who raised money for the Watergate defendants.

As Mr. Nixon's personal at-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

2 Greek Ex-Ministers Held For Aiding Navy Coup Bid

ATHENS, July 3 (NYT).—The Greek government arrested two prominent former cabinet ministers today, linking them with the Greek Navy's abortive anti-government coup in May.

They were listed among 75 military and civilians held in the plot, which the Athens leaders invoked to justify the abolition of the Greek monarchy and proclamation of a republic on June 1.

One of the arrested former

ministers, Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza, was defense minister in the middle 1960s, and is known for his loyalty to the king. He is associated with Greece's beer industry.

A Defense Ministry statement claimed Mr. Averoff-Tossizza, 63, was political adviser to the [navy] ministers and their contact man with [Paris-based former Premier] Constantine Caramanlis. It said that on May 19, Mr. Averoff-Tossizza delivered to the mutineers the draft of a message which they were to broadcast from Syros island in the Aegean Sea.

According to earlier government statements, Syros was the rendezvous of the mutineers, who planned to hijack the Greek fleet. The message from Syros would have appealed to the army and air force to join in the coup attempt and demand the end of the six-year-old dictatorship.

The attempt collapsed when navy security men caught naval officers coordinating the coup attempt on an unofficial radio frequency before taking the ships out to sea on the night of May 22.

The Defense Ministry's announcement today said Mr. Garofalias had been "informed about the plot" and had "pledged to give financial help up to \$187,000 to the families of the mutineers."

Two other civilians were rounded up today: Rightist former Deputy Constantine Apostolides, who, according to the statement,

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Would Shun Domestic Affairs CIA's Colby Tells Committee How He Views Agency's Role

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, July 3 (WP).—William Colby, President Nixon's choice to head the Central Intelligence Agency, gave the Congress a carefully hedged assurance yesterday that he would keep the agency out of domestic affairs and Watergate-type involvements.

He appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee in an open session—a rare if not unprecedented occurrence for the CIA's operating head of the CIA—to testify on his nomination.

Acting chairman Stuart Symington, D. Mo., was the only committee member on hand for what was supposed to be an examination "in depth" of the CIA's operations and policies.

Mr. Colby breezed through 90 minutes of mostly friendly questioning by Sen. Symington. Mr. Colby's wife and three children were on hand for the interrogation.

He acknowledged that the CIA had erred in authorizing the preparation of a psychiatric profile of Daniel Ellsberg and in providing cameras, tape recorders and "safe house" facilities to Watergate conspirators E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy.

But Mr. Colby said he could not rule out the future preparation of psychiatric profiles on American citizens or the providing of CIA facilities and equipment to White House employees.

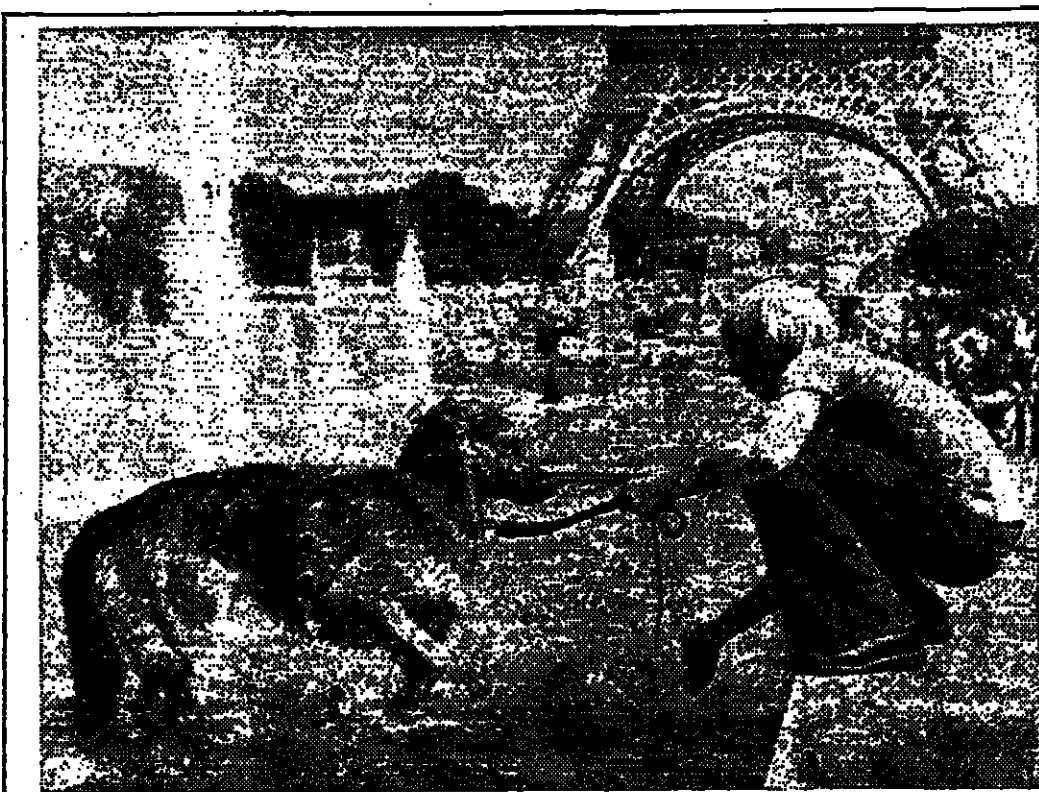
"I can envision a situation in which it would be appropriate for the agency to help a White House official without it coming to public notice," said Mr. Colby.

The underlying concern expressed by Sen. Symington was the degree to which Mr. Colby would sanction domestic CIA activities against American citizens.

22 Years With Agency

Mr. Colby, a clandestine operative for most of his 22 years in the CIA, reiterated the claims made by former director Richard M. Helms that CIA activities are not directed against U.S. citizens.

He told Sen. Symington, however, that there were some requirements for CIA operations within the United States: maintaining "its Langley, Va., headquarters, recruiting and investigating its own employees, maintaining contacts with a large number of American firms for overseas information, interviewing U.S. citizens for information



PARIS HEAT WAVE—Young man trying to cool off his dog yesterday near the Eiffel Tower as the weather stayed hot. The temperature at noon was 26° C (79° F).

May Involve 11 in Alabama

Justice Department Orders Probe of Girls' Sterilization

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson today ordered a Justice Department investigation of involuntary sterilizations of young Alabama girls under a federally funded birth-control program.

Mr. Richardson instructed the department's Civil Rights Division to proceed with the investigation without waiting for a formal request from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The operations were performed at a Montgomery, Ala., clinic operating on OEO funds.

The Civil Rights Division also was told to coordinate its work with the Criminal Division to determine whether laws had been violated, a department spokesman said.

An OEO official had said yesterday that as many as 11 minors may have undergone "involuntary sterilization" at the Montgomery clinic.

The official, Randal C. Teague, operations director of the OEO, also said the clinic may have violated state law requiring parental consent for all surgical procedures.

In Montgomery, Joseph E. Conklin, the director of the Montgomery Community Action Program, refused to comment on Mr. Teague's statements. The Community Action Program ran the clinic.

Last week, Orville Dixon, the director of the Montgomery agency's Family Planning Center, said the clinic had arranged for 11 such operations in the past year.

Her comments came after a suit was filed on behalf of two young black girls, sisters, who were sterilized at the center.

"A lot of very serious legal questions are being raised," Mr. Teague said. He said an OEO inspection team began to probe the Montgomery program after the lawsuit asking for \$1 million in damages was filed in connection with the sterilization of the two girls.

Mr. Teague said nine similar instances were mentioned in an OEO team's preliminary report, delivered yesterday.

He said each of the 11 cases would have to be analyzed by the OEO in detail before the information can be turned over to the Justice Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which funds the program.

Aerosol Remedy For Colds Found Unsafe, Called In

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).—The Food and Drug Administration has ordered recalled from the market all stocks of a widely sold aerosol cold remedy after discovering 18 deaths associated with use of the product since 1968.

The product involved is Perhussin Night-Time Medicated Vaporizer Spray, a nonprescription item sold over the counter in the United States and elsewhere since 1959. It is estimated that more than 30 million vaporizers have been sold.

The product is administered by spraying it about the room, as well as on pillows and sheets.

The FDA said most of the known deaths associated with use of the spray involved "abuse or gross misuse of the vaporizer product," but that there was no such evidence in the case of a 5-year-old girl in Cleveland.

Aerosol sprays of various kinds have been used in recent years by persons hoping for intoxicating effects from deep breaths of the spray. Medical reports have linked more than 100 deaths to this practice. The reports indicate that the dangerous substance in the sprays is the chemical "vehicle" that gives the spray its aerosol properties.

The FDA announcement said that the agency has a special team of physicians, scientists and inspectors investigating possible hazards of all aerosol cold remedies. About 22 are known to be on the nonprescription market in the United States.

The announcement said there was no question of safety involving any other Perhussin product, because the nonaerosol items have different formulas.

Russia Is Believed Planning A Manned Space Flight Soon

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 3 (WP).—The Soviet Union is believed to be planning a manned space flight this month, either an orbital flight of two cosmonauts or a dual mission involving four men in two Soyuz spacecraft.

Informed space sources reported that the Soviet tracking ships Gagarin and Komarov (named for two dead cosmonauts) are both on their way to the stations they normally take to help spacecrafts navigate.

The Gagarin was reported yesterday to be 150 miles northwest of Bermuda, on its way either to Halifax, Nova Scotia, for refueling or to its station off the coast of Newfoundland. The Komarov was said to be 150 miles north of the Bahamas, where it might linger before heading for its station in the Gulf of Guinea off the African coast.

Both vessels are understood to be outbound from Havana, which they use as home port whenever a manned flight or an unmanned test of a manned spacecraft is imminent.

A second piece of evidence suggesting a coming Soviet manned mission was the two-day flight two weeks ago of an unmanned Soyuz spacecraft in earth orbit. The Soviet Union identified the flight as Cosmos 573, but informed sources said it was a test of an unmanned Soyuz.

The Soyuz was put into orbit June 15 and returned to earth June 17. It flew in an orbital path identical to the one always used by manned Soviet flights.

Ships Have Time

Sources believe the next manned Soviet flight will come in about two weeks, which gives the tracking ships time to reach their stations and conduct communications tests on station. If the Russians orbit men this month, it would be the first time cosmonauts will have flown in space in more than two years.

Some sources believe the next Soviet flight will be a short one of two days in a two-man Soyuz to "test new Soyuz systems." Others believe it might be a more ambitious one, involving four men in two Soyuz spacecraft that will be docked together in orbit for as long as five days.

Similar to the flight of Soyuz 4 and 5 in 1969, a flight of two manned Soyuz could be called a "four-man space station" and might be described as an adjunct to the U.S. Skylab. It also could be practice for the American-Russian docking mission in 1975.

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

The SS France will sail directly from Le Havre to New York on July 6

Cancellation of her call at Southampton

Due to the boycott of all French steamship companies in British ports the French Line announces that most probably it will not be able to operate the SS France at Southampton next Friday, July 6th. All passengers booked for New York will embark at Le Havre.

For further information, please contact French Line offices either in Paris (10 Rue Auber, Paris-9e, telephone: 742-97-50), or in London (20 Cockspur Street, London S.W.1, telephone 01 839 9040).

Passengers staying in Germany are reminded that the SS France will call in Bremerhaven on July 4th and if it is convenient to them they can embark during that call.

The French Line regrets all inconveniences incurred by passengers due to the boycott in Great Britain.

HELENE DALE

7 Rue Scribe, 75009 Paris. Phone: 073-92-60.

FOR THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS

U.S. May Set Up Mandatory Fuel Allocation Rule

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Administration officials said today they are considering a mandatory fuel allocation program to deal with the gasoline shortage, but they ruled out gasoline rationing now.

William E. Simon, deputy secretary of the Treasury, chairman of the President's Oil Policy Committee, said a mandatory program "would force, under penalty, the allocation of crude oil and petroleum products equitably" among the major oil companies and the smaller independents. A voluntary program has been operating since May 10.

The Dallas News reported today that a plan for compulsory rationing of all motor fuels had been presented to the White House. The newspaper quoted Duke Ligon, director of the Office of Oil and Gas of the Interior Department, as saying the plan called for mandatory allocation of crude oil products, including gasoline, to the consumer level.

But Mr. Simon and Mr. Ligon said in Washington that the mandatory program under consideration does not include rationing at the consumer level.

Two More Ministers Quit Uruguay Regime

MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, July 3 (AP).—Two more cabinet members, the commerce and public works ministers, resigned and labor resistance to the military-directed government of President Juan M. Bordaberry strengthened today as workers reoccupied businesses. Previously, the health and education ministers had resigned. Several underground newspapers cropped up in the face of strict news censorship. Workers reoccupied the 2,900-employee Puna fire factory. Soldiers cleared striking workers from the plant Saturday. Workers also occupied several other businesses.

Bribe of \$250,000 Offered N.Y. Police

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT).—City and federal officials announced yesterday the indictment and arrest of six men, five of whom were arrested on drug-dealing charges last April, for allegedly conspiring to bribe two police undercover agents with up to \$250,000.

Deputy Police Commissioner William P. McCarthy said \$100,000 actually passed to the agents on June 26 was "by all odds the greatest amount of money ever offered New York City Police officers." He said an agreement called for the agents to be paid another \$100,000 when the "rap from April was beaten" in court. They were to receive another \$50,000 to \$50,000 for supplying the name of a government witness.

'Polack Jokes' on U.S. TV Spur A Protest by Polish-Americans

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Polish-Americans, stung by what they called a barrage of demeaning "Polack jokes" on ABC-TV, one of the three nationwide networks, have petitioned the government to force the network to give them equal time to respond.

The Polish-American Congress, in filing the petition with the Federal Communications Commission, said it spoke for 19 million Polish-Americans.

Attorney Thaddeus L. Kowalski, chairman of the Anti-Defamation Commission of the Polish-American Congress, said: "We intend to fight the increasing bigotry in the media."

ABC was accused of a "consistent policy" of portraying the "dumb Polack" image, i.e., "lack of intelligence, lack of personal hygiene, comic apparel and obnoxious physical features."

Two jokes Mr. Kowalski said were found objectionable were:

• "Why does it take 100 Polacks to paint a house?" Answer: "One to hold the brush and 99 to turn the house."

• "How can you tell a Polack from an ape?" Answer: "The ape peels a banana before he eats it."

Allende's Cabinet Resigns; Deputies Bar Special Powers

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 3 (AP).—President Salvador Allende's 15-member cabinet resigned today to give him a free hand in selecting a new one.

The announcement from Economy Minister Orlando Millas followed reports that Mr. Allende, Latin America's only elected Marxist government head, was considering naming a new cabinet that would include military men because of the violence troubling his regime.

Last night, Mr. Allende consulted with army chief Gen. Carlos Prats Gonzalez and Defense Minister Jose Tobar on additional security measures in the wake of Friday's thwarted coup. The talks followed the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of Mr. Allende's request for state-of-siege powers.

The cabinet shakeup was expected last week when Mr. Allende put it off because of the abortive army uprising. The reshuffle stems from the impeachment by Congress of Labor Minister Luis Figueroa and Mining Minister Sergio Bitar. Strikers at the big El Teniente copper mine accused them of not enforcing a law that promised economic improvements for the miners.

Proceedings have also been instituted against Mr. Millas, charging him with discrimination in the distribution of food and other essential commodities, and against Interior Minister Gerardo Espinosa Carrillo, following a police

raid on a television station operated by the University of Chile.

Bill Goes to Senate

The Chamber of Deputies voted 81 to 52 to reject the request for a state of siege. The bill then went to the Senate, where it was also expected to be voted down. The opposition has majorities in both houses of Congress.

Mr. Allende asked for the special powers after about 100 soldiers of an armored regiment rebelled briefly. Twenty-two persons were killed and 34 wounded in the fighting.

The president had warned that Chile was "on the border of a new civil war." But the opposition parties argued that Mr. Allende had sufficient powers under the state of emergency he decreed.

Earlier today, the copper miners returned to their jobs after accepting a government wage formula. The strike lasted 76 days and cost Chile an estimated \$60 million in lost production.

Threat to Mrs. Meir Gets Sirhan 6 Months

LOS ANGELES, July 3 (AP).—Sharif B. Sirhan was sentenced yesterday to six months in federal prison for sending a letter containing threats against Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

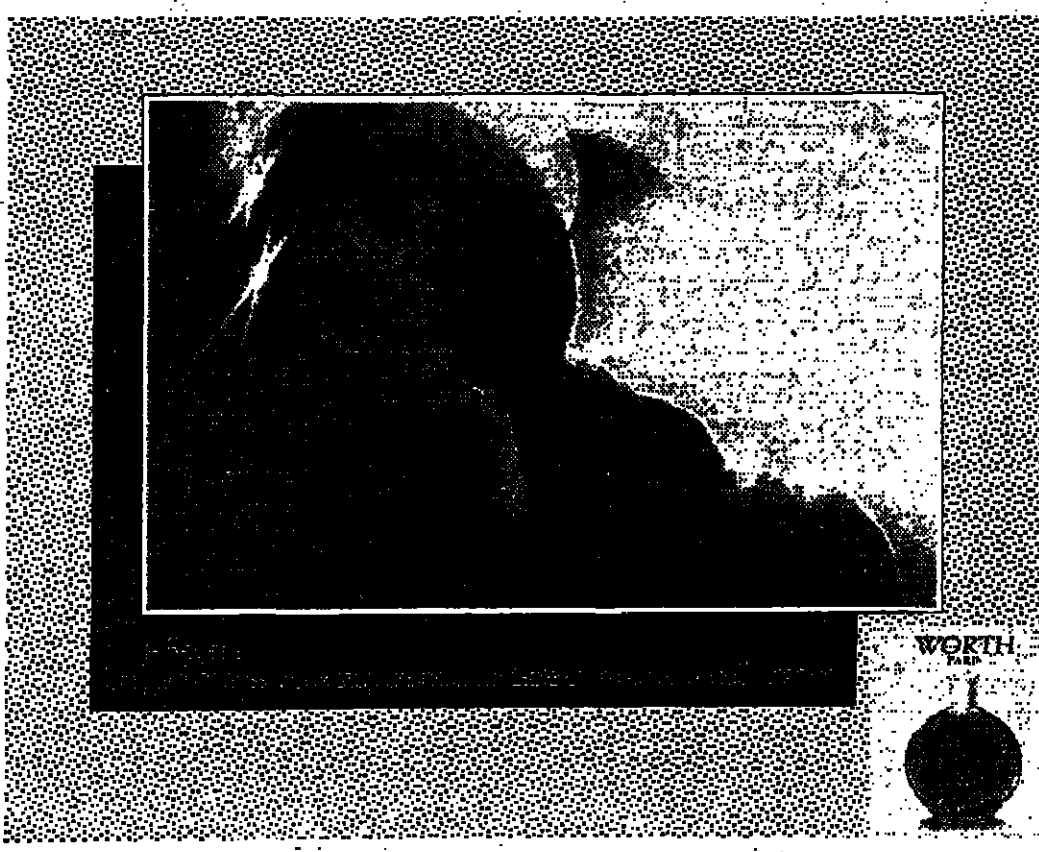
Sharif, brother of Sirhan B. Sirhan, the convicted assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, also received three years' probation.

The defendant was accused of mailing the letter last February to Secretary of State William P. Rogers. The letter said that Mrs. Meir would be killed during her brief visit to the United States.

Surprise Strike Hits San Francisco Transit

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3 (Reuters).—Some 35,000 commuters were stranded yesterday by a sudden midnight strike that shut down the uncompleted San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit system.

The walkout by 1,200 employees from America's newest and most sophisticated train system followed a breakdown in negotiations over pay. The walkout came without notice.



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Birthday of a Hope

Today, the United States of America moves one year closer to its bicentennial, to the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Today, too, there is only a muted celebration, when half the country is happy that its institutions have thus far successfully met the Watergate challenge, while half despairs because the challenge arose. Americans are still dropping bombs in Cambodia, and the scars of a long war have hardly begun to heal; the dollar is in trouble abroad and buys less and less at home. There is an angry consciousness of the sins America has committed toward its black, red and Chicano citizens; toward the natural wealth with which an almost virgin continent was endowed, 200 years ago; toward the agglomeration of peoples in its cities.

Those in other lands are sometimes baffled by the degree of self-questioning, of bitter self-criticism, that Americans inflict upon themselves. From across the seas, America still seems rich and free, strong in the world and with fewer sins upon its national conscience than others of comparable influence upon history. And Americans as well—not only those who have bound the star-spangled banner around their eyes, but many who try to view their country objectively—wonder at the penitential flagellation of the intellectuals and the widespread response it evokes from the young.

But this is not altogether a form of national masochism. Rather, it springs from the fact that the men who assembled in Philadelphia and pledged their lives, their

fortunes and their sacred honor to the support of the principles of the Declaration of Independence set such high goals that it is doubtful whether any human society could wholly achieve them. And the nation grew so fast, contrived so many improvisations to meet its needs, trusted so much in divine providence and in the initiative of the individual, that all manner of anomalies resulted. Yet, somehow, Americans still were never quite satisfied to accept such excesses as manifestations of the human condition.

Many, to be sure, have always argued for things as they were at any given moment in American history, rationalizing slavery or war, expansion at the expense of someone else or another American's poverty, exploitation of human or natural resources. At the core, however, was always an uneasy knowledge that the declaration had asserted the equality of man and his right to shape his own institutions. So every decade or so of smugness was followed by years of analysis and reform, in cycles that at once confirmed the American's membership in a fallible human race and his aspiration to transcend those fallibilities.

So it is the anniversary of a hope that is celebrated today—a hope which, after nearly two centuries, is accepted as valid in much of a world that scorned or ignored it when it was first voiced. The anger and doubt that is so rampant in today's America shows that that hope has not died in the land of its birth as a national expression. And for that Americans can be proud.

Opening to the West

The European security conference has opened in Helsinki, and it is hardly a secret that most Westerners expect little or nothing of importance to emerge from its deliberations.

The pessimists view the Helsinki meeting merely as a forum in which Moscow may make further substantial progress toward the moral, political and psychological disarmament and neutralization of Western Europe. The optimists in the West argue, on the contrary, that Helsinki provides an opportunity to push for elimination or substantial reduction of the barriers that now impede massive contacts between the peoples of Eastern and Western Europe. These barriers range from the continued jamming of Western broadcasts east of the rusted curtain to restrictions that bar most Eastern Europeans from traveling even as far west as Vienna, not to mention Paris, Rome or London.

The Kremlin has considerable reason to prove the optimists correct. Whether it admits it or not, the West has largely accepted the legitimacy of Communist rule in Eastern Europe, acquiescing even in the reality of a divided Germany. It has been many years since responsible Western statesmen have spoken of "liberating" Eastern Europe or "rolling back" Communist rule to the Soviet border.

Moreover, it is now more than 28 years since the end of World War II. A majority of Eastern Europeans have no memory of a time when Marxism-Leninism was not the official, unchallengeable state dogma of their countries. And the more orthodox Eastern European states can see in Yugoslavia a Communist-ruled nation whose government and party dictatorship still survive despite many years of essentially free contact with the West.

There are indeed some positive signs of relaxation in Eastern Europe. A Warsaw newspaper has been given permission to ap-

pear daily without pre-censorship; the present East German regime is appreciably less oppressive in cultural policy than it was under Ulbricht's primacy; some articles in Hungary's press discuss the housing shortage and other urgent problems there with a frankness that would have been unthinkable not so many years ago.

On balance, however, the argument that Helsinki will serve to throw open ever wider the gates between East and West is not yet entirely convincing. The Kremlin still insists on complete subservience to its foreign policy, and can hardly want large numbers of Eastern Europeans to be exposed to free discussion of that fact. (Romania, Yugoslavia and Albania are, of course, special cases.)

Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe is still—despite much economic progress since World War II—far behind Western Europe. Some recent Western calculations suggest that—taking account of present exchange rates—West Germany and Sweden may now actually have higher per capita gross national product than the United States, and France may not lag very far behind. On similar calculations, even the most prosperous Eastern European state—East Germany—is only at about half the U.S. level, while Poland and Hungary are about one-third as high.

The Kremlin has certainly not forgotten the Dubcek era in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and the spontaneous Polish revolt that unseated Gomulka only two and a half years ago. For all of Mr. Brezhnev's brave talk in Bonn and Washington these past weeks, the evidence still suggests that he and his colleagues fear too extensive freedom for Eastern Europe because they doubt that anything like real fidelity to Communist ideology and, particularly, to Soviet hegemony exists among the Eastern European masses. They are probably right.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Slaying of Israeli Aide

As for the murder of Yosef Alon, the deputy Israeli military attaché in Washington, it must be assumed that this is the work of Palestinian terrorists. This may be routine operation or a reprisal or it may have been timed in the hope of prejudicing fresh efforts toward peace in the Middle East that are expected after the Brezhnev-Nixon summit.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The Helsinki Conference

Although the conference is an important milestone, we caution those who would like to misuse it for asserting their own aims, for ideological subversion against the Communist states. We must address the expression of

our determination to persist in our principled stands which are based on the fact that no conciliation can exist between socialist and bourgeois ideologies.

—From Rude Pravo (Prague).

The opening of the Helsinki conference crowned a long process of an energetic and unflinching struggle of the peaceful forces for security and cooperation. The very fact that the conference starts gives us reason to recall the role and initiatives of the initiators of the conference, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Mankind expects that with goodwill and mutual desire all the obstacles will be removed and peaceful coexistence on our continent will be given the necessary impetus.

—From Zvezda (Sofia).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

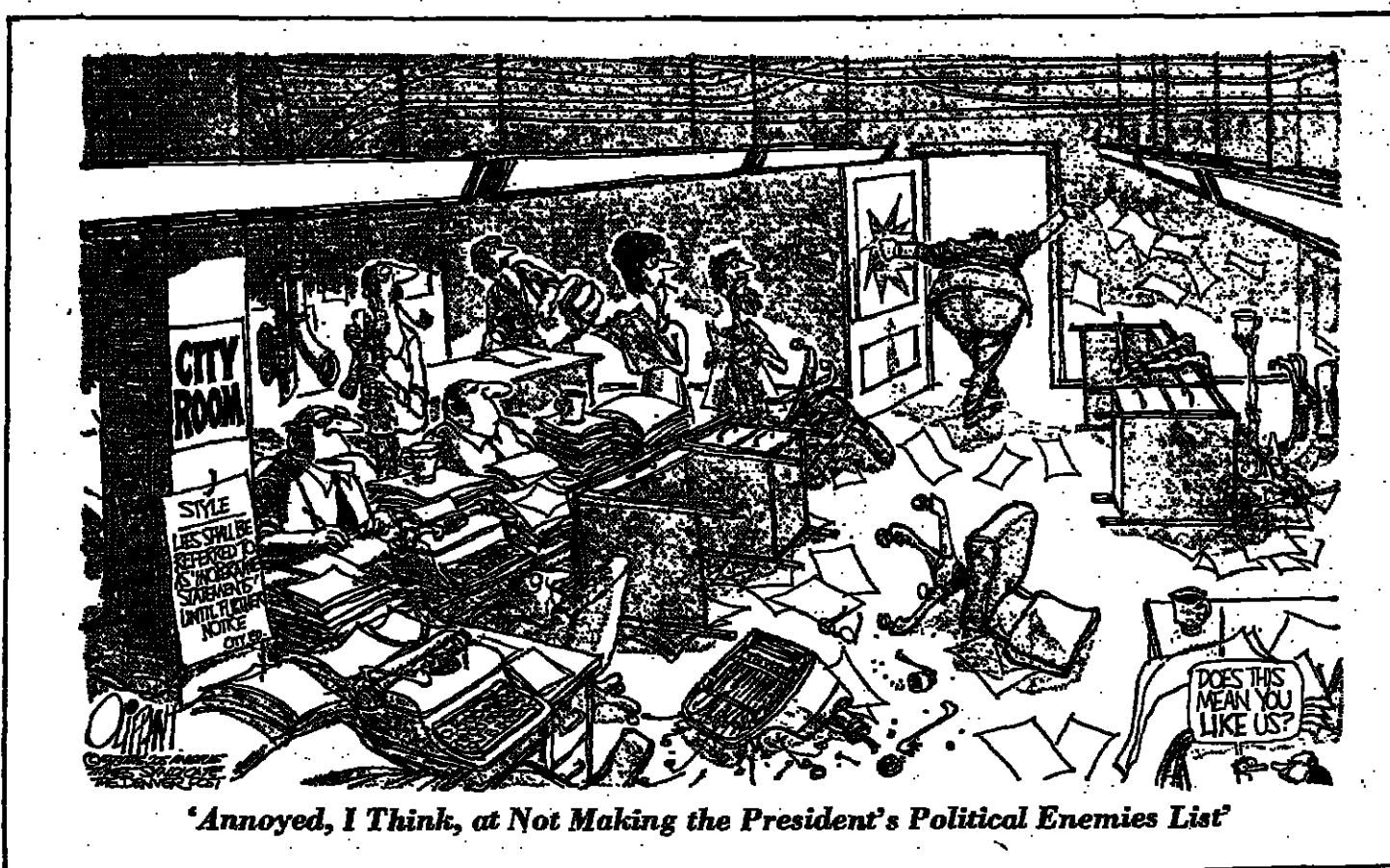
July 4, 1898

NEW YORK—Instead of receiving news of the fall of Santiago de Cuba for the Fourth of July, Americans have to content themselves with the records of last Friday's and Saturday's fighting, which, brilliant though they be, leave the main issue undecided. General Shafter has reported to Washington that he finds the defenses of Santiago too strong to warrant further advance pending the arrival of reinforcements.

Fifty Years Ago

July 4, 1923

NEW YORK—The eclipse of veteran sluggers in both leagues was made complete last week when old Ty Cobb, 36, who had managed to hang on to tenth position in the American League batting standings, dropped completely below the horizon and failed to figure on the list. He is now batting .333. Rogers Hornsby is also struggling to stay on the N.L.'s list. At present he is in 10th place with a .350 average.



'Annoyed, I Think, at Not Making the President's Political Enemies List'

The Relative Wealth of Nations

By J.W. Anderson

WASHINGTON.—West Germany has now equaled the United States in national wealth per person. It happened last Thursday. The exchange rate of the dollar, sinking steadily on the Frankfurt exchange, hit the point at which the German level in marks is worth as much as the American in dollars. On Friday the dollar sank a bit more and left the Germans, technically at least, just a bit richer than we.

This new fact is going to change the way that Americans look at the world, and at themselves. It may strengthen the current disinclination to carry the burdens of world leadership. It will probably sicken this country's economic negotiations with other countries. It will certainly set off a long, slightly defensive debate on the defects and omissions of the conventional methods of measuring wealth. But there is no doubt about the message that those conventional methods currently convey.

To the extent that national wealth can be reduced to a single figure, it is Gross National Product. GNP is, as the textbooks say, the grand total of all the goods and services sold for money in a country. In the United States, GNP per capita for 1973 will probably be about \$6,100.

Sweden overtook the American figure earlier in the dollar's long slide downward. Sweden's GNP per capita this year, at current exchange rates, is over \$6,500. But Sweden's population, a little over 8 million, is less than half of California's alone. West Germany, with its 62 million people and its rising political position, is another matter.

To West Germany the GNP per capita this year, at last weekend's exchange rate, translates to roughly \$6,300. The mark traded at 3.21 to the dollar at the beginning of this year. By last Thursday it was down to 2.48 and, on Friday, fell to 2.43.

Reality vs. Statistics

These figures are, obviously, only a rough approximation of a reality that cannot be entirely reduced to statistics. While Germany has reached 103 percent of the American level, the same calculations show France around 84 percent, a disparity that may reflect the mysteries of the international exchange rates more than any substantial difference in real wealth between those countries.

Britain, on the other hand, is still at about the same position in relation to the United States that it has occupied for many years. A decade ago it stood at about half the American level, and there it stands today. It has the lowest growth rate of any of the major industrial powers, and the price of the British pound, in dollars, has remained comparatively stable.

The other extreme is, inevitably, the case of Japan. In 1960 it had a GNP per capita that was one-sixth of the American level. Currently it is almost two-thirds of the American level. If the trends of recent years are maintained, according to Isaiah Frank of Johns Hopkins University, Japan will equal the United States, per capita, by about 1980.

These comparisons are based on currency exchange rates, which means that they are based mainly on the value of goods traded in world commerce. But the goods traded across borders are only a small part of any country's GNP. The prices of services can vary sharply from one country to another. So do housing and real estate.

Sometimes economists try to compare purchasing power from one country to another, by constructing and pricing a hypothetical market basket of all the things that a typical family buys. But here the statistics run into an altogether different kind of questions—the questions that one experienced economist, Lawrence E. Krause of the Brookings Institution calls the philosophical issues. Whose market basket shall we use? The typical American family's reflecting American culture and tastes? A German basket? A Japanese basket? Housing is vastly more expensive in Japan than here, for example, but most services are a good deal cheaper. Using any basket, the American dollar now buys more in the

United States than its mark equivalent can buy in Germany. In other words, the international value of the mark somewhat overstates its current purchasing power at home. Even though

GNP per Capita (as a percentage of U.S. level)			
	1960	1970	Current
Sweden	68%	79%	103%
W. Germany	48	63	102
Canada	66	73	85
France	47	60	84
Japan	16	39	62
Britain	49	45	51

wealth per capita is equal in the two countries, the average American still lives more comfortably than his German counterpart.

The GNP figures are anything but exact in reflecting standards of living. Americans, for example, regard leisure as an important item in the standard of living. But, as Krause points out, the Japanese put much less value on it. The five-day work week has been standard here since World War II, but the Japanese still generally work five and a half days. Leisure does not show up

in the GNP accounts since it is, in effect, the labor that people choose not to sell.

But the Japanese do not live as well as the new GNP figures might suggest because, among other reasons, they are a nation of savers. Their savings rate is, by the measure of any other country, phenomenally high.

Americans, to take another example, put a higher value on education than most other countries do. Although we are now equally wealthy, the proportion of young people pursuing higher education is almost four times as high in this country as in Germany. With its vigorous drives to discourage high-school students from dropping out, the United States is making a full 12 years of education the normal minimum. In Germany, most youngsters still leave school and go to work at the age of 15, after nine years of education.

A Cluster

We now appear to be coming into a time in which a good many of the industrial countries will be clustered around the same general level of wealth per person, with the numerical differences depending heavily on the

various statistical methods by which wealth is measured. The more interesting disparities will lie in the individual ways that these countries choose to spend their similar incomes.

Americans are accustomed, of course, to being by far the richest nation in the world. The assurance of wealth, and the highest standard of living in human experience, are woven through the American psychology. As Americans slowly realize that other nations have worked their way up to their economic level, American attitudes will doubtless change in some incalculable degree. Political concepts seem to be lagging about a decade behind economic realities. This shift in the distribution of the world's industrial wealth was going on at great speed through the 1960s, but the fixed values of currencies held it until the denationalizations, revaluations and floats of this year.

In 1970 the top three nations, in rank of wealth per person, were the United States and, at a considerable distance behind, Sweden and Canada. Today the order is Sweden, West Germany, the United States, and the rest of the field closing up fast.

The Road Away From Bigotry

By C. L. Sulzberger

DUBLIN.—Inauguration of a Protestant to succeed President Eamon de Valera is yet another token of the more hopeful mood in Ireland that, with luck and patience, may lead to an end of the violence that has for so long savaged the North, helped onward by IRA activists from the South.

Erskine Childers, who comes from a religious minority of less than 6 percent in this republic, nevertheless represents all the people both in his own mind and in theirs since they elected him chief of state. His father was a famous patriot who was executed during the civil war that followed independence.

Childers is a short man with dun-colored hair and slate-colored eyes. He is constantly smoking a little hooked pipe and speaks beautifully articulated English, notable even in this land where fine speech is admired. He received me, dressed appropriately in green Irish homespun, in the splendid presidential residence at Phoenix Park, an immense country preserve in Dublin's center.

35 Years in Dail

"I have been a member of the Dail (parliament) for 35 years," he said, "and a minister for 22 years. I never found my religion had the slightest effect on my political career. The heads of the Protestant church have made it quite clear that Protestants have a full and rewarding life in this country."

"But if election of a Protestant as president can demonstrate to the world at large and especially to the Unionists (Protestant party) of Northern Ireland that we live in an ecumenical state, why then I am very glad. Maybe my election can help dispel the vestigial

impressions of some people that we live in a sectarian state. I hope they will now see the light."

Childers is the second Protestant to head this republic, the first having been Douglas Hyde. But he comes to his post at a moment of peculiar historical importance. The two-thirds Protestant majority in Northern Ireland is now being pushed by its extremists to oppose Catholic equality there and to fight all thought of association with the overwhelmingly Catholic South, an association that would logically some day lead to unification.

"Probably," says Childers, "my election will have a good effect on people who don't really understand the Irish situation. And I certainly would be delighted if I could help to stress this perhaps, if my prime minister and government were to approve, by inviting people of both communities in the North (Protestant and Catholic) to come and see me for purely social discussions."

"But that must be a governmental decision and I wouldn't want in any way to embarrass the ministers. The president's constitutional powers are extremely limited, you know. But in addition to these, he has certain indirect powers."

"No president so far has participated much in the public life of the country. But I have pledged myself to support all policies and causes that are not politically disputed, especially planning long-range community consciousness of environment."

"During the next 15 years (because of Common Market membership) we will become rich and prosperous and we wish to preserve the national identity and

the right environment for the young who will be growing up within that period.

"All governments tend to think of relatively short-term policies but the environment of the younger generation has never received sufficient attention. What will the country be like in 1990? That is what we must plan for. The president should be able to ask people to think about the future."

Unity of Views

I inquired whether the republic's basic policy couldn't be described as seeking Irish unification only by peaceful means. He replied: "There is complete unity of views on this. We have never sought to coerce the one million Unionists in the North to unwillingly join the Republic."

"The only new element—supported by the three major parties—is that there must first be a government in the North in which the Catholic and Protestant communities share power. All three of our parties support the basic intentions of the British white paper" (referring to a political executive in which Ulster's Catholic minority is guaranteed a role).

The attitudes of the British and Irish Republican governments are thus now clear on this vital issue and the North Irish people, still scarred by violent passions, have held their provincial elections as a first step toward this announced goal. Will they now be sensible enough to take the logical second step—away from applied bigotry?

Because of an error in transmission, the words within brackets were omitted in the following paragraph of Mr. Sulzberger's column published in the July 2 edition of the International Herald Tribune:

"This doesn't mean the IRA is (defeated or unable to continue because any modern society is) immensely vulnerable to urban guerrilla activities of even a small minority nowadays. But it is a very small minority indeed."

Letters

Hong Kong Lure

So "the combination of distant lights (of Hong Kong) and the rock music of the (British) colony's radio stations is an irresistible lure" to something like 100 young Chinese refugees a day, writes Ian Stewart in a New York Times dispatch of June 24 (NYT, June 25).

Then he records that about one-third make it, while exhaustion, sharks and mainland Chinese's borderguards account presumably for the remainder.

Since the NYT saw fit to headline Stewart's original emphasis on "Hong Kong's Bright Lights," I was a corrective finger at both the NYT and NYT. Mr. Stewart I must excuse as a victim of employer-conditioned reflexes. The absurdity in this report lies in the implication that numerous young Chinese refugees, in the face of great danger,

are motivated merely by "a red glow in the night sky" (when London itself must be glow in the mainland communes and villages) or by a simple wish to improve reception on their water-proof (?) transistors.

Come now, NYT-LET, aren't there any other good reasons for Hong Kong's million mainland refugees to have sneaked, boated, swum or floated to Hong Kong with pockets full of ping-pong balls?

Could it be that these young people are merely having a ping-pong ball?

C. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, Vienna.

Belting It Out

Why do none of the men in the "Rex Morgan" comic strip ever wear belts or suspenders?

RICHARD A. KAHANE, Prague.

U.S. Bombing Marks Exit In Cambodia

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Kafka himself, at the very top of bent for morbid fantasy, could not have invented a more fitting end to the American military involvement in South Asia. The agreement between the President and the Congress to continue bombing of Cambodia until Aug. 15 expresses to full the moral absurdity of U.S. role in the Indochina.

For the continued bombing only have the most marginal impact on the range of possible outcomes. It is a pure saver for the American official who have staked their reputations on the efficacy of bomb as an instrument of diplomacy.

The end result in Cambodia has been a foregone conclusion months. Eventually there will be a huddle among the various Cambodian factions supported by the different interested parties in the outside world.

The result of the Cambodian huddle will be a political prescription of what has been achieved in three years' fighting the ground. A share of authority can probably be retained for the present American-backed government under Gen. Lon Nol which holds the capital, Phnom Penh. Some piece of the act will probably have to be accorded, at least temporarily, to government under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who has the diplomatic support of Communist China and some backing from the North Vietnamese regime Hanoi.

Khmer Rouge Role

But the lion's share of authority will have to go to Khmer Rouge, a Communist insurgency backed in varying degrees by Hanoi, Moscow and Peking. The Khmer Rouge has built an army of 50,000 men in what used to be a ragged to 3,000. They have come control most of the country, a if they wanted they could probably take Phnom Penh.

A part of the territory held by the Khmer Rouge is adjacent to the Vietnamese border. The lands have been made available as a sanctuary for Communist troops hostile to the Saigon regime in South Vietnam. The a Cambodian settlement is to raise the threat already posed to the Saigon government.

In these circumstances, the was division inside the administration last week when Congress finally began passing a sure forbidding the use of funds to support American bombing Cambodia. The highest rank State Department professional both in the Saigon embassy and in Washington, did not think continued bombing of Cambodia was that important to the ultimate settlement. They were prepared to stop the bombing right away.

But the three top foreign policy men in the White House—President Nixon, Henry Kissinger, Gen. Alexander Haig—saw it differently. They had widened war to include Cambodia in 1970 precisely to rub out Communist sanctuaries which now being re-established. It is important they continue to leave that the bombing of North Vietnam brought the cease-agreement which, they claim, far better than any other agreement that might have worked out after the bomb. They have, in other words, seen their historical reputation the efficacy of bombing as a bringer of peace in Vietnam.

Right to Bomb

So in the face of congressional action, the President and his henchmen on the right to be hung tough on the right to be for a brief time a constitutional crisis threatened. Then the administration and the Congress came up with a compromise which ends all bombing, unless there is further congressional approval, on Aug. 15.

As an instrument of foreign policy the extension of the bombing until Aug. 15 is virtually meaningless. It is the bomb made all that difference. Communists could easily put the Cambodian huddle until a Aug. 15 when the bombing was have stopped.

But in domestic American politics the continued bomb is a victory for the President and his aides can claim the settlement which was in works was produced by the bombing. Only a few church moralists will note that innocent people are being killed so the President and a couple his men can look good. Mr. history will understand what Nixon had in mind when was pleased to talk about a with honor. What he in was an exit, bombing.

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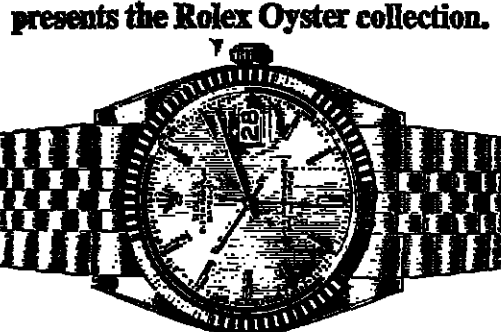
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DANCE

Nureyev's U.K. Debut In Contemporary Roles

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 3 (UPI).—This week's appearance at Sadler's Wells Theatre of the Paul Taylor Dance Company was arranged at very short notice when Rudolf Nureyev succeeded in canceling other engagements and when an anonymous backer agreed to give the necessary financial guarantees. At first Nureyev was only going to appear on three evenings, at increased prices. Now he is also doing two further evenings at normal prices and the success of the week seems assured, both in artistic and financial terms. Nureyev has already appeared briefly with Taylor in Mexico, but this is the first time he has been seen in one of the dance capitals of the world in such a contemporary repertoire. The effect is to confirm both his versatility and Taylor's creative gifts as a choreographer.

In "Book of Beasts" Nureyev takes Taylor's roles at the various extravagant creatures who parody animal behavior and the whole

world of classical ballet. At least one experienced critic here shares the feeling of the Parisian minority (UPI, June 14) that it is unwise to make fun of ballet, but that is not the view of the audience or of the majority of the critics. There is, of course, an extra laugh to be got out of the fact that it is such a celebrated ballet star who is mocking his own art, and Nureyev clearly revels in the chance to display himself in one of his rare comic roles.

Interpretations Obviously his interpretations are different from Taylor's. The American dancer's taller body and slightly loopy gait make the beasts look more helpless and absurd. Nureyev's humor is gentler, often conveyed through his bemused facial expression as much as through his subtle exaggerations of classical gestures and steps. Either way, the work is delightful, both in its parodies and in its typically Taylor zany humor. It started the season off in an atmosphere of humor and goodwill.

Nureyev's other appearance is in "Aurore," Taylor's most "classical" work. It is even in the repertoire of the Royal Danish Ballet. It is not really classical, being danced barefoot and with lots of steps which are a negation of classical training. The sight of Nureyev deliberately sticking out his heels instead of pointing his feet might easily import the humor of "Book of Beasts" into this essentially lyrical work, but he succeeds in avoiding this danger by his evident sincerity. His fast jumps across the stage brought a gasp of excitement from the audience, which realized it was being treated to "Aurore" with an extra dash of balletic virtuosity; some of the slower passages seemed to suit Nureyev less well, though I suspect even these will come naturally to him after a few performances.

Taylor's Roles Taylor danced his own roles in "Big Bertha" and "Guests of May." "Big Bertha" with its latent sense of disaster and with its suggestion that new victims will suffer the same fate as soon as the curtain falls, reminded me of Flemming Flindt's version of Ionesco's "The Lesson." The far-ground robot transforming the human visitors into near-savage automata is macabre and highly theatrical, though, like much "Grand Guignol," it seems to me to lack any inner truth or purpose. All the cast were horrifyingly convincing with Carolyn Adams as the luckless daughter, who is ultimately raped by her father, displaying her charm and lightness as successfully as she does in "Aurore" and "Guests of May."

She scored a personal success with the audience at Sadler's Wells last night, as did Daniel Williams in the part we used to associate with Ian Waggoner in "Aurore." But all Taylor's dancers are much to be admired while Taylor himself seems to me to be not only one of the funniest dancers in the world, but easily the most entertaining and attractive of the "modern" choreographers.



The Renoir portrait "Femme à la Rose."

'Goering Renoir' Nets £157,500

LONDON, July 3 (UPI).—A Renoir portrait stolen by German Field Marshal Hermann Goering during World War II was sold today for £157,500. It was bought by a Swiss dealer.

The painting, "Femme à la Rose," was the top price in a sale of French impressionist and modern paintings at Christie's, the art auction house, whose sale of 75 paintings

brought a total of £1.7 million. The Renoir was found in Germany after the war and returned to its original owner, whose daughter sent it for sale. Another Renoir, "Tête de Femme Italienne," was bought for \$73,500 by the Hollander Gallery of St. Louis, Mo. A Japanese dealer paid a world record price of \$63,000 for a Georges Rouault, his 1908 painting "L'Accusé."

DINING OUT IN FRANCE: Chefs Fanatic About Details

By Naomi Barry

BOUGIVAL, France (UPI).—If you accept Brillat-Savarin's theorem that you can tell a man by what he eats, you can judge a chef by the quality of the guests at his own table.

The ground floor restaurant of Le Camélia was serving the usual Saturday luncheon habitué. In the upstairs dining room, chef-proprietor Jean Delaveyne was host to a bash for a few of his peers: Michel Guérard of Le Pot au Feu, Claude Verger of the Barrière de Clichy, Hubert the cheese merchant, Jean Didier of the Guide Kléber. Didier, incidentally, describes Delaveyne as a "passionate researcher and the practitioner of a cuisine stripped of the superfluous."

Delaveyne is a dedicated artisan who insists on details, some of them quite colossal. The fish he buys must come from fishermen who bring in their catch to Brittany ports every night. This means small boats. The big trawlers often stay at sea for weeks.

"By that time the fish have been asphyxiated. Not for me," he shouted. "Sometimes I'll take a small fisherman's whole catch,

straight from the boat to Le Camélia.

Manouche Salad. Lunch began with an hors-d'œuvre which was a delight for the season, a *salade de manouche*. Manouche is a slang word for sycophant. The title implies a salad composed of whatever God puts under your hand as you roll along that day.

Delaveyne's *manouche* was a colorful toss of a multitude of ingredients, including a few unexpected ones. There were torn lettuce leaves, sliced raw artichoke bottoms, raw mushrooms, a julienne of root celery, black truffles, diced tomato, cubes of foie gras, crunchy green beans, crayfish, and slivers of orange peel. Heaven might provide differently on another day, but I trust Delaveyne on the composition.

The main course was that luxury of the Atlantic, a sea bass. The fish was of a fine flavor, texture and freshness. The champagne sauce lacked a touch of acidity which was added with a squeeze of lemon. Delaveyne agreed and apologized on the grounds that he did not yet know whether our tastes were geared to Sharp.

The vegetable accompaniments were artichoke bottoms and an imaginative combination of a sautéed eggplant half, sliced on the horizontal, with overlapping slices of sautéed marrow running down its length. The presentation and combination of eggplant and squash rated an A plus.

The Sherbets The mellow sherbets were a delicious concentration of real fruit tastes. The melon sherbet captured the essence of melon. A sprinkling of delicate wild strawberries made for a pleasant juxtaposition of colors, as well as tastes. The pear sherbet was equally successful, set on a layer of caramel sauce and topped by a green leaf of spun sugar.

Bougival, on the Seine to the west of Paris, was a favorite evasion for the impressionists. It is a 20-minute drive from the Etoile. Although Paris is creeping up, it still represents an easy evasion.

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NEWPORT IN NEW YORK Some Hand-Me-Down Nostalgia

By Leonard Feather

NEW YORK.—It was almost like being in Newport. Recalling several of its predecessors in Rhode Island, the 20th annual jazz festival, with a cast of millions all over the city of New York, began in wet weather. At noon last Friday, 250 indomitable fans peered over a network of umbrellas to see Gerry Mulligan fronting his all-star 17-piece band.

Despite violent outbursts of rain, the initial program at Wollman Amphitheater in Central Park rose tall and proud above the circumstances. Mulligan's brawny baritone sax turned the Australian "Waiting Outside" into a thing of American beauty. At other points he was aided by Joe Newman and Jimmy Owens on trumpets; also Bob Brookmeyer on valve trombone and Tom Scott on saxophone, both imported from California. The latter played with soaring inspiration on "Weed in the Diamond" (dedicated, said Mulligan, "to the President of the United States").

Mulligan's chugging ensemble provided a happy opening to an afternoon in which even producer George Wein's own combo offered some surprises. Wein, once a student of Teddy Wilson, has taken a giant step forward. Aligning himself with some new sounds around him, he was quite at home at the piano in a bitonal piece, and even more at ease in a Calypso work written by his flutist, James Spaulding.

Later sets featured the energy-driven saxophonists Gato Barbieri and Charles Lloyd, the former leading a predominantly Argentinean octet; also Margie Joseph, a slender, attractive young singer from New Orleans, giving a quasi-jazz reading to "What's Goin' On."

Of the 15 different concerts scheduled over the 10-day festi-

val's first weekend (not counting numerous others mounted by a rump festival at studios in the village and the Lower East Side), the most widely acclaimed was the Benny Goodman Quartet reunion Friday night at Carnegie Hall.

Sold out two weeks in advance, the occasion was essentially sentimental. After reading a prepared statement referring to "the faintly astonishing fact that we're all together again alive and kicking," Goodman with his augmented group (Siam Stewart added on bass) went through a rehearsal-like performance, with long pauses while Benny decided what to play next, an excess of slow tempos, inadequately milked sounds from Teddy Wilson, and a wan, sick Gene Krupa, just out of the hospital. (Suffering from what he called a "benign case of leukemia," he requires frequent blood transfusions. Only Lionel Hampton was in optimum form.)

Goodman has had some magnificent nights in recent years when spurred on by such compatible colleagues as Bobby Hackett at the Rainbow Grill. But it was not until the end of the Carnegie show that he finally hit a groove. In response to the fourth roaring ovation, after standing with his arm around Krupa's shoulder, he went into a brief, not too taxing "Sing, Sing, Sing."

The nostalgia was mainly vicarious or hand-me-down. How could even the balding 45-year-old in the house remember the last time this quartet played Carnegie Hall, 35 years ago?

© Los Angeles Times.

Jazz Orchestra Formed NEW YORK, July 3 (WP).—George Wein, producer of the Newport Jazz Festival-New York, today announced formation of the world's first permanent jazz repertory orchestra, to be called the

New York Jazz Repertory Company and to be housed in Carnegie Hall.

The company's 45 members (to be expanded eventually to 60) will perform the complete range of jazz from traditional to avant-garde. No musicians have yet been selected.

The first season, consisting of 15 concerts, will begin in January, 1974, and run through the end of June. The second season, running from September, 1974, to June, 1975, will be expanded to 25 concerts.

Mr. Wein will be executive director of the company for the first two seasons to get the orchestra under way. At a news conference, he said that the company has received a \$55,000 grant from the New York State Arts Council and \$45,000 from Carnegie Hall.

Musical directors for the company's first season are Gil Evans, Sy Oliver, Billy Taylor and Stanley Cowell. Each man will be responsible for one-fourth of the company's output, which will also include the music of other jazz composers as well as their own.

Indian Film Wins 1st Prize At Berlin Event

BERLIN, July 3 (UPI).—The Indian film "Far Thunder" (Ashani Sanket) directed by Satyajit Ray was judged the best film of the 23rd West Berlin International Film Festival today. The film, dealing with famine in a Bengali village during World War II, received a Golden Bear as the best of 35 feature films. No prizes were awarded for acting.

Italian Art Thefts

URBINO, Italy, July 3 (UPI).—Art thefts from museums and churches in Italy have increased 160 percent in four years, according to a report read yesterday at Italy's first national conference on the environment in Urbino.

03-02. Closed Sunday evenings, all day Monday and the month of August.

Le Coq Hardi

The Quai d'Orsay also has its quota of visiting firemen. One of the government's favorite addresses for visitors from abroad is also located in Bougival.

Le Coq Hardi is a few minutes down river from Le Camélia. Visually it is the portrait of a luxurious French country inn as it exists in the nostalgic memories of thousands around the world. The five rustic dining rooms bloom with 10,000 pink roses. There are 1,500 roosters in ceramic, wood, glass, tin, porcelain, paintings... many contributed by adoring customers over the years. The Gallic cock is a symbol of France. A splendid garden sweeps uphill behind the restaurant.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI).—This is how The New York Times critic rates films opening in New York:

"40 Carats," starring Liv Ullmann ("Cries and Whispers") was panned by Vincent Canby. The movie version of Jay Allen's Broadway comedy about a "successful" Manhattan real-estate agent who falls in love with a younger (22) man but vacillates on account of her age (40) is so bland a project it "renders everyone invisible," Canby notes. Miss Ullmann, in particular, is "utterly lost... I suspect, constitutionally incapable of dealing with this sort of nonsense in anything except the rather somber manner of a concerned night nurse in a charity ward. It seems she wants to help but she can't." Milton Katzelsas directed the movie and Leonard Gershe wrote the screenplay.

"Life and Let Die," the eighth film in the James Bond series, directed by Guy Hamilton ("Goldfinger"), got a mixed review. "Merely to make a new adventure movie in which all the bad guys are black and almost all the good guys are white and which includes in its climax the (near) sacrifice of a (reborn) virgin takes nerve," Roger Greenspun remarks. "Nerve, and certain in-

solence toward public pieties, and a lot of canniness about just what level of sophistication its audience is up to—all of them qualities that have characterized the James Bond movies since the beginning. However, I could list compensating virtues by the score. There is a marvelous escape from an alligator farm, a superb collection of grotesque ways of killing, and a fine sense of pace and rhythm. The movie has been especially well photographed and edited and it makes clever and extensive use of its good title song, by Paul and Linda McCartney. Roger Moore plays James Bond.

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U.S., Japan Narrowing Their Trade Imbalance

WASHINGTON, July 3 (Reuters).—Japan's trade surplus with the United States is now running at an annual rate of \$1.9 billion compared with the \$4.1-billion surplus recorded in 1972, the latest Commerce Department data show.

Dollar Hits Low in Zurich And Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The dollar closed at 2.3850 marks in Frankfurt today, a record low. Yesterday's close was 2.3865.

Dealers said new pressure on the U. S. currency came from Switzerland, where the dollar tumbled from its opening of around 2.395 francs to a record closing low of 2.385 francs.

This, they said, dragged the dollar down in Frankfurt although the decline was not as great as in Zurich.

An improvement in the dollar earlier in the day was ascribed to increased Eurodollar rates which, in turn, resulted from firmer U. S. Treasury bills, said bankers.

Trade was fairly quiet during the day and very thin at the close of the market. Dealers said there was no Bundesbank intervention in the market against currencies floating with the mark.

During the day the deutsche mark declined against several other European currencies, including the Swiss franc, which it hit. The action indicated, a dealer said, that operators were selling marks to take a profit on last Friday's 5.5 percent revaluation and transferring the proceeds into other European currencies, particularly Swiss francs.

The pattern thus indicated that much of the recent speculation in marks originated in Switzerland and currency operators were moving their funds back.

Though the dollar rose early in the day in response to further increases in both New York interest rates and Eurodollar rates, it closed mixed to lower.

In terms of the financial French franc, the dollar fell to 4.11 from 4.115. Against sterling the dollar gained to \$2.5795 from \$2.58025.

Gold rose to \$122 an ounce at the London afternoon fixing, up \$1 both from the morning and from yesterday afternoon.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Market	Rate	Change
Gen. 10 per cent	2.5792	+0.0005
Belg. 10 (1A)	264	36.05
Belg. 10 (2A)	35.05	35.85
Dusseldorf	2.585	+0.0005
Frankfurt	2.385	+0.0005
Gen. 10 (1A)	2.5792	+0.0005
Gen. 10 (2A)	2.5792	+0.0005
Gen. 10 (3A)	2.5792	+0.0005
Gen. 10 (4A)	2.5792	+0.0005
Gen. 10 (5A)	2.5792	+0.0005
Gen. 10 (6A)	2.5792	+0.0005
Gen. 10 (7A)	2.5792	+0.0005
Gen. 10 (8A)	2.5792	+0.0005
Gen. 10 (9A)	2.5792	+0.0005
Gen. 10 (10A)	2.5792	+0.0005

At Frankfurt, the dollar was at 2.3850 marks, down from 2.3865 at the close of the previous day.

German Stocks Hit Year's Low

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The price index of all German stocks traded on domestic securities exchanges declined to a 1973 low of 144 at the end of June, down 8.8 percent from 148.1 a month earlier and down 5.3 percent from 148.9 at the end of 1972, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

The office noted that at the end of June the index was down 142 percent from the year's high of 197.8 reached on March 30. It said prices declined continuously and on a broad front in the first two weeks, recovered in the third week, then plunged to the year's low in the last week.

Though the office did not explain the June trend on the stock market, Commerbank AG in its latest market analysis said the sharp price declines at the end of last month resulted from monetary unrest preceding the deutsche mark revaluation.

French Output Strong, But Slowdown Is Likely

PARIS, July 3 (AP-DJ).—French industrial production growth remains very strong, but is likely to slow in the next few months, a survey published today by the official statistical institute said.

The survey, carried out in June among 2,200 manufacturers, said that prices at the production stage are expected to rise rapidly in the next few months.

attitude that pressure must be maintained on the Japanese authorities to obtain a more balanced trade relationship between the two countries.

In the first five months of this year, U.S. exports to Japan, on a seasonally-adjusted basis and excluding insurance and freight charges, totaled \$2.31 billion while imports, on the same basis, reached \$4.01 billion. For the same period last year, exports were \$1.92 billion and imports \$2.66 billion.

Farm Exports Jump

U.S. trade officials, while recognizing the substantial improvement in the trade balance with Japan, pointed out that in the first four months of this year, U.S. exports of agricultural products jumped 188 percent on the same period last year, while industrial materials exports rose 68 percent.

On the other hand, capital goods exports rose only 1 percent and consumer goods exports 9 percent.

"When you disaggregate the totals, you see what our problem is," one trade expert noted. "We had around \$2.5 billion of exports to Japan in the first four months of this year. Of that total only \$134 million was consumer goods, so that 9-percent gain doesn't mean too much."

He anticipated some deterioration in the U.S.-Japanese trade balance in the latter half of the year as a consequence of some of the restraints placed on U.S. exports of certain commodities.

Soviet Accord For U.S. Firm

MOSCOW, July 3 (NYT).—One of the leading engineering and construction concerns in the United States, Bechtel Corp. of San Francisco, signed a broad agreement on technology transfer with the Soviet government yesterday.

The agreement, which follows similar Soviet pacts with American corporations, is believed to be the first of Bechtel's involvement in key industrial projects in the United States, especially in the energy field.

Bechtel has been looking into pipeline projects for Alaskan oil, into the feasibility of building nuclear plants on artificial islands off New York City and into the prospect of building and operating a commercial uranium enrichment plant.

The accord with the Soviet Union ranges over cooperation in virtually all branches of heavy industry, from the use of managerial techniques in construction to metals and petrochemicals and the pipeline transportation of oil and gas.

Bechtel appears to have been aided in its Soviet dealings by being associated with Occidental Petroleum Co., whose chairman, Armand Hammer, has established a particularly close working relationship with Moscow.

The two companies are associated in two long-term deals already concluded with the Soviet Union. One is a 20-year chemical fertilizer agreement, in which Occidental will help the Soviet Union build a complex of ammonia plants. The other is a 25-year gas deal calling for the shipment of Siberian liquefied gas across the Pacific to the West Coast of the United States.

Asked about the problems on the U.S. market, chairman Rudolf Leiding said he hoped things would pick up again because the energy crisis might force a trend to autos using less gasoline.

Mr. Leiding pointed out that during the first half of 1973 Volkswagen sold 249,000 motor vehicles in the United States, up from 226,000 a year earlier.

Mr. Leiding said Volkswagen is facing a very serious situation in the United States. He told shareholders that the construction of an assembly plant in the United States is under review in a cost-comparison study.

Such a venture has been under consideration for many years but until now it would not have been profitable, he said.

Now, he added, it is a question of whether "the border of profitability between the export of goods and the export of capital hasn't been crossed," making a closer look at such a project more compelling.

General Electric Net Up LONDON, July 3 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at General Electric Co.

rose to \$67.68 million in the year ended March 31 from \$42.42 million a year earlier, the company said today.

Sales were \$1,023 billion, up from \$974.9 million in 1972, GE said.

The company declared a final dividend of 7.979 percent, making the gross dividend equal to 15.86 percent, up from 15.11 percent.

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, July 3 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen AG, parent of the VW group, had after-tax earnings of 78 million deutsche marks in the first five months of 1973, compared with 86 million marks for all 1972, Friedrich Thome, management board member, told the annual stockholders meeting today.

Mr. Thome cautioned, however, against drawing conclusions from the figures, noting that the company's situation has become increasingly difficult due to the repeated exchange rate changes.

He said that the two rate changes of the mark against the dollar on an official basis in 1973, and the decline of the dollar against the mark on the foreign exchange markets after the joint European float, will mean a loss of 300 million marks in the U.S. market.

A further loss of about 33 million marks will result from the 5.5 percent revaluation of the mark against the currencies floating with it, Mr. Thome said. To this, a loss of about 26 million marks through the Bonn government's stability plan must be added, he said.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Says France Dumps Steel

The Treasury Department has ruled that cold rolled stainless steel sheet and strip from France is being "dumped"—sold at less than fair value—in the United States. The ruling could lead to higher tariff duties on the steel sheet and strip if the Tariff Commission rules that an American industry is suffering economic injury from the imports. During the year which began April 1, 1972, imports of the product were valued at about \$8.5 million, the Treasury says.

Goodrich Plans to Buy Recron

Recron Corp. and Goodrich Realty & Development Group Inc. have reached an agreement in principle whereby Goodrich will acquire Recron for stock and \$53 million cash. Each Recron shareholder will receive \$22 in cash and one share of a new \$17 par value 7 percent cumulative preferred stock of Goodrich and two 13-year warrants to purchase Goodrich stock at an initial exercise price of \$4.50 a share. Recron shareholders also may choose \$21 in cash and \$18 principal amount of a Goodrich 5 7/8 percent subordinated debenture due eight years after issuance. The agreement is subject to stockholders' and government approval.

New Oil Drilling Rig Planned

Ocean Drilling & Exploration Co., of New Orleans, has formed a joint venture with Fearnley & Eger, an Oslo-based shipping concern, to build and operate a new semisubmersible drilling rig designed for drilling in previously inaccessible areas.

The rig, using conventional mooring systems, is designed to drill from a floating position in water depths up to 1,500 feet and, with modifications, up to 3,500 feet, according to the company. Conventional rigs are limited to depths of about 600 feet. The company declines to indicate costs of the rig, but says it will be more than conventional self-propelled semisubmersible rigs, which run from \$20 million to \$25 million each.

Koyo Seiko Co., a major Japanese bearing maker, will shortly set up a company in the United States to make ball roller bearings. Koyo says the new company, to be known as American Koyo Bearing Manufacturing Corp., will be set up in North Carolina and will start operations next April with an annual output of 12 million bearings.

Bas Charrington Ltd. expects a substantial decline in earnings growth in the second half of the year ending Sept. 30 due to rising costs, notably maintenance of fixed assets, despite rising sales in all sectors. In a prospectus to the Amsterdam listing of its shares from July 10 the company says it will pay an interim dividend of 4.9 percent on July 31, which with the related tax credit will be equal to 7 percent. The board says it expects a final dividend of 9.8 percent equal to 14 percent making a total 21 percent, the maximum allowed.

W. German Protest BONN, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The U. S. plan for cutting back exports of soybeans and their by-products threatens to harm West German anti-inflation efforts by threatening supplies and causing price rises, Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl said today.

In a telegram to U. S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, Mr. Ertl asked that supply agreements concluded up to the effective date of the cutback be honored to prevent "substantial disruptions on the German market, with repercussions for the joint (EEC) agricultural market."

Spanish Living Cost Up MADRID, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living in Spain rose 11 percent in the year ended May, 1973, a bulletin issued by the Commerce Ministry showed today.

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Japan Upset By U.S. Plan On Soybeans

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese are not satisfied with the U. S. announcement yesterday that it is easing controls on soybean exports by permitting 50 percent of the contracts to be fulfilled in August and September.

The Washington announcement is much tougher than we had anticipated," said officials at the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. "The U. S. licensing plan means that only half of the 590,000 tons for which we have signed contracts for delivery in August and September will be fulfilled."

Officials said Japan has a stock of 400,000 tons in warehouses as of July. The Japanese had counted on 590,000 tons from the United States and about 40,000 tons from other sources, primarily China, officials said.

"Enough to carry us through September, but what's to come after September is unclear although the United States has promised to re-examine the control program after the autumn harvest is in," the officials said.

Agriculture-Forestry Minister Yoshio Sakurai told a cabinet meeting that "we are assured of 810,000 tons, but by October we will be down to 210,000 tons."

W. German Protest BONN, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The U. S. plan for cutting back exports of soybeans and their by-products threatens to harm West German anti-inflation efforts by threatening supplies and causing price rises, Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl said today.

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Wall Street Prices Sag In Low-Volume Trade

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT).—Heavy selling in blue chips and glamour issues carried prices to another sizable loss today in moderate pre-holiday trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

All of the leading market indicators closed at or near their lows for the year. The Dow Jones industrial average sank 6.40 and closed at \$74.17—about five points above its 1973 low.

The Standard & Poor's 425-stock industrial index and 500-stock composite both closed at new lows for the year and the New York Stock Exchange's composite index also fell to a 1973 nadir.

Investors remained concerned over the upward spiral in interest rates, the weakness of the dollar

in European money markets, the financial condition of Wall Street's brokerage houses and the Watergate scandal.

Volume on the Big Board rose to 10.66 million shares from yesterday's sluggish 9.83 million, but remained low by 1973 standards. The approach of the Independence Day holiday no doubt was partly responsible for the slow trading.

Heavy selling among glamour stocks, however, helped depress the rest of the list. Several of the so-called "untouchables," those issues perennially held in high regard by institutional investors, suffered multi-point declines on rising volume.

IBM, the most widely-held of all the institutional favorites, traded at a new 1973 low of 395 before closing down 8 3/4 at 298 1/2 on volume of 105,500 shares—enough to place the issue third on the active list, a rare event.

In addition to IBM, other point-sized losers included Avon Products off 5 5/8 to 111 5/8, Rite Aid 2 3/8 to 20 7/8, Eastman Kodak 4 1/4 to 130 5/8, and NGIT Investment 1 1/2 to 64 3/4.

Prices declined in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.02 to 22.25, while declines topped advances, 434 to 367. Turnover was 1.96 million shares, compared with 1.57 million yesterday.

Most Stocks Decline In N.Y., Report Says WALTHAM, Mass., July 3 (UPI).—A total of 1,357 common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange dropped in value during the first six months of 1973, while only 100 common stocks posted gains, Interactive Data Corp. reported today.

The firm, which specializes in financial data, found that 1,101 common stocks on the American Stock Exchange slipped during the first half of the year and only 70 advanced.

Markets Shut All securities and commodities exchanges and banks in the United States will be closed today Wednesday, for the Independence Day holiday.

Atlanta money talks in French, German, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and most of the world's other languages. Its voice grows stronger, more commanding day by day. International departments of the city's major banks participate vigorously in worldwide import-export financing. In 1972, the way was cleared for banks headquartered abroad to establish offices in Georgia. This new capability for clearing international funds encourages multi-national companies in expanding operations to Atlanta, the world's next great city.

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—1973—							—1973—						
Stocks and	Sta.	High Low Last, Crsp				Stocks and	Sta.	High Low Last, Crsp					
Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Div. in \$	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last		
High, L.w.						High, L.w.							
37	24	304	316	304	304	37	24	304	316	304	304		

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ADVERTISEMENT

Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IRT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Jul	2.85	2.86½	2.78½	2.86½	2.78½
Sep	2.83	2.84	2.76½	2.81¼	2.78

CORN						Oct	44.60	45.60	43.97	45.00
Jul	2.23	2.30	2.20	2.30	2.21	Dec	45.90	46.35	45.27	46.00
						Feb	45.45	46.35	45.07	46.75

50%	32	Dartind	500	13	218	35%	34%	34%	1%	34%	34%	Gillette
50%	36	Dartind pf 2			16	38½	38½	38½	1	25%	12½	Gimbel Br
19%	15%	Dayco	1.14	6	x18	16%	16%	16½	¼	30%	17%	Gins Inc
7%	7%	Dayco	1.14		20	40	40	40		30%	18%	Gins Inc

25	22	Dayton	1.00	10	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	Goodrich F
18 1/2	6 1/2	DeanWit	.40	3	x43	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2	30 1/2	20 1/2	Goodrich
45 1/2	35 1/2	Deere	1.00	8	253	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	4 1/2	105	100	Gdrch pf

17	191	32%	27%	22%		51%	31	Krassas	.20	30	967	32½	31¼	31¼
14	39	22%	27%	22%		27%	15%	Kroehlr	.80a	6	2	16¼	16¼	16¼
12	46	14	13%	14	+	24%	15	Kroger	1.30	12	76	15%	15	15%
12	118	38¼	17¼	18¼	+									

5	37	20%	20%	20%	22 1/2	77 1/2	LacGas	1.50	7	15	20%	20%	20%
	1930	100	100	100	16%	12 1/2	Larris Sess	1	8	11	12%	12%	12%

67%	42%	CALC	102	12	6	502	5%	344	10	18%	7	HUMER	40	4	14	74	7	74	1	(Continued on next page.)
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Excellent Prospects in the Wankel-License Domain

1972 - a successful year for AUDI

Profit and Loss Account (Condensed) covering the period 1. January to 31. December 1972	1972 Thousand DM	1971 Thousand DM
Gross profit on sales	2,583,580	2,192,029
Increase in stocks of finished and unfinished products	15,541	15,149
Other output carried as assets	25,612	24,724
Total output	2,624,743	2,231,902
Direct material costs	1,571,207	1,340,929
Gross proceeds	1,053,536	890,973
Income from investments and other unearned income	2,463	808
Miscellaneous interest proceeds and similar yields	3,217	3,947
Receipts from investments sold and from write-ups	12,223	5,977
Proceeds from the release of reserves	17,409	12,328
Remaining proceeds	23,935	32,576
Gains from shouldering business loss and participating-certificate obligations	—	34,985
Salaries and wages	1,117,783	981,594
Depreciation of investments	671,770	600,322
Interest and similar expenditures	165,633	143,244
Taxes	20,585	17,129
Taxes imposed by the parent company	8,630	9,645
Remaining expenditures	9,127	6,502
Profits surrendered under a profit sharing contract	220,626	194,254
Annual surplus	2,279	—
Withdrawn from equalization-fund reserve	19,133	10,488
Transferred from annual surplus to reserve at disposal	422	404
Profit as shown in the balance	8,000	—
	13,555	10,892

The complete annual account has been submitted to the official gazette for publication. The account carries the unqualified certification of the auditors.

هكذا من الذحل

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Balan	15.75	N
Com St	9.87	N
Seab. Lev	4.21	

(This is being published as a matter of record only)

Libyan Dinars 15,000,000

Grwth	7.33	8.03	Fat Investors:	MagC	3.43	3.7%	Trust		
Income	7.17	7.86	Disco	4.94	5.41	Income	8.66	9.46	Vent
Fd. Inv.	7.27	7.97	Grwth	6.57	7.20	Pilgrm	7.54	8.24	SB Eqty

[illegible]

Bayrk	Gr	5.45	5.80	Speci	70.90	77.97	Mates	2.00	N.L.	S Firm In
Beach	Hil	8.54	N.L.	Fourst	8.19	8.95	Mathers	70.40	N.L.	State St
Beach	In	70.38	N.L.	Franklin	Group		Mid AM	5.03	-5.50	Steadman

[illegible]

CG Fund	9.23	9.98	Ind Trd	10.57	11.55	Balan	8.49	9.28	TMR App
Cap Trin	9.85	10.77	Pilot	7.06	7.72	Bond	4.76	5.20	Temp Gr
Centry Sh	12.41	13.56	Gateway	6.70	7.24	Divid	3.52	3.85	Towr Cap

Channing	Foodst:	GE S & S	33.27	-	Growth	6.26	6.64	Trns Cap
Balen	10.36	Gen Sec	6.20	N.L.	Pt Stk	5.98	6.54	Trns Ev
Bond	9.74	Corp Sec:			Income	4.60	5.03	Twrk Inv
Com St	1.25	Apex	5.27	5.76	Stock	6.46	7.06	Twrk GI
Growth	4.85	Balen	7.29	8.52	Life Ins			US Gov
Grwth	6.45	Com St	10.61	12.31	Grwth	10.35	11.25	US Inc
Speci	1.40	GE S & S	4.38		Side	15.97	17.36	Unif Aut
Unif	4.43	Grwth Ind	16.76	N.L.	Mgmt Crt	4.24	N.L.	Unifund
Chann, Gr	Pos:	Grwth Ind	16.71	N.L.				

Fund	7.68	8.39	Hamilton			New Fd	7.81	N.L.	Union Svc
Frt Cap	4.73	5.17	F HDA	3.87	4.29	New Per	3.12	14.34	Broad
Stkhd	4.71	7.37	Growth	4.71	6.00	New Wld	11.74	2.85	Nat Inv

Spinn	8.50	5.68	9.78	9.23	Newton	11.87	12.97	U Cap
Chemical	10.14	11.08	H&C Fd	9.76	Nich Strg	13.97	N.L.	White
Colonial			H&C Lev	6.82	Noracss	15.97	N.L.	Unfed Fur
Covr	9.34	10.27	Hedg Gv	7.57	Oceanogr	5.85	N.L.	Accm Bond
Equity	3.60	3.28	Hedge	5.22	Omega	7.18	7.30	Bond
Fund	9.33	10.44	Hertfge	3.28	One-Wm	15.52	N.L.	Can -Gr
Greth Inc	5.66	4.19	Hor Man	17.88	ONell Fd	11.44	N.L.	Can Inc
Oppenhe	9.69	10.59	ISI - Corp		Oppenheimer Fd			Can Vang

Vent	2.90	3.17	Growth	3.95	4.29	Oppen	6.74	7.39	Value Line	
Colu Grth	10.26	N.L.	Incom	4.67	4.45	AIM	9.51	10.39	Vai L	
Crdth AB	1.04	1.13	Trus sh	13.29	14.52	Time	5.64	6.16	Incom	

Swift C	1.26	1.47	Truic	3.59	OTC Sec	9.7110.55	Liv Grit	
Comp Gr	6.24	6.82	Imp Cap	7.56	Param M	7.37	8.63	Spl Str
Comp Co	4.71	5.16	Imp Gth	6.25	Pav Rvr	6.39	7.20	Vance San
Comp Bd	8.18	8.89	IncF Am	13.05	Pegas Fd	unavail		Bostn
Comp Fd	6.99	7.63	IncF Bas	6.07	Penn Sd	6.25	N.L.	Comm
Concord	unavail		IndusFy	2.49	Pa Mut	2.08	N.L.	Speci
Cons Inv	10.87	11.37	INTGN	31.82	Phila	5.95	6.92	Vandgr
Const H	4.40	5.03	Int Invest	6.93	Phila St	9.56	N.L.	Ward

Cont Mot	7.11 N.L.	Inver Gth	8.28 N.L.	Plm Free	2.88	Vang	1.14
Cont Gth	6.79 7.00	ICA	12.21 13.34	Pioneer Fund:		Var In P	
Ctry Cap	13.00 14.05	Inv Guld	6.57 N.L.	Entpr	6.41 7.01	Viking	

Cn Wdpl	5.45	5.96	Fund	11.19	12.87	Wal St G
Cn Wdpl	5.63	6.15	In Indc	3.16	N/A	Wash M
Dave Df	6.48	N/L	Invcs Bo	10.78	11.73	Wash T
geVgh	56.37	N/L	In Counsel:			Weing Eq
Newlaware Group:			Capm	7.11	7.79	Wellm
Deat	9.55	10.44	Capit c	2.59	2.62	West E
Delaw	9.84	9.88	Cap S	2.51	2.71	Xprnt
Data	4.14	4.57	IDV Grp	5.89		Amer
			Inders Cr	5.89	5.99	Mech
			Pn Hrtz	86.6	N/A	Tunst
			N Rtn	8.43	8.43	

Dodge Cox	14.39	N.I.	Mull	9.44	10.26	Provid	3.78	4.13	Wellst
Dresdel	10.02	N.I.	Prog	4.04	4.39	Prov Gth	7.91	8.64	Welln
Frank			Stark	18.77	20.41	Prov SIB	8.40	9.75	Windy

Dryas	9.67			Pulman	Fund's	Wash Ind
Dryd	18.24	17.22				West Gr
Lewis	14.18	15.54		Conv	10.65	11.41
Spl Inc	7.46	8.18		Equit	7.83	8.56
Threl C	9.83	9.90		Georg	14.69	14.05
						Ziglar

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Libyan Dinars 15,000,000

D E C 1941

Banque Extérieure d'Algérie

7/14/65 Bond Issue 1965

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, which is a professional organization of psychologists, is a factor in the decision to publish the article.

Unconditionally guaranteed by the Government of the

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1025-1030.

Managed and arranged by

The Libyan Arab Foreign Bank

... ..

The funds have been provided by

Libyan Arab Foreign Bank **National Commercial Bank**

Algonquin Bank	Wanda Bank
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1. The first group of variables, *demographics*, includes age, sex, and marital status. The second group, *education*, includes years of schooling, high school graduation, and college graduation. The third group, *employment*, includes employment status, occupation, and industry. The fourth group, *income*, includes household income and personal income. The fifth group, *housing*, includes home ownership, home value, and home age. The sixth group, *transportation*, includes car ownership and car age. The seventh group, *leisure*, includes leisure time and leisure activities. The eighth group, *health*, includes health status and health insurance. The ninth group, *social*, includes social network and social support. The tenth group, *psychological*, includes psychological well-being and psychological distress. The eleventh group, *environmental*, includes environmental quality and environmental concern. The twelfth group, *community*, includes community participation and community satisfaction. The thirteenth group, *quality of life*, includes quality of life and life satisfaction. The fourteenth group, *well-being*, includes well-being and happiness. The fifteenth group, *life satisfaction*, includes life satisfaction and life expectancy. The sixteenth group, *life expectancy*, includes life expectancy and life expectancy at birth. The seventeenth group, *life expectancy at birth*, includes life expectancy at birth and life expectancy at age 65. The eighteenth group, *life expectancy at age 65*, includes life expectancy at age 65 and life expectancy at age 75. The nineteenth group, *life expectancy at age 75*, includes life expectancy at age 75 and life expectancy at age 85. The twentieth group, *life expectancy at age 85*, includes life expectancy at age 85 and life expectancy at age 95. The twenty-first group, *life expectancy at age 95*, includes life expectancy at age 95 and life expectancy at age 100. The twenty-second group, *life expectancy at age 100*, includes life expectancy at age 100 and life expectancy at age 105. The twenty-third group, *life expectancy at age 105*, includes life expectancy at age 105 and life expectancy at age 110. The twenty-fourth group, *life expectancy at age 110*, includes life expectancy at age 110 and life expectancy at age 115. The twenty-fifth group, *life expectancy at age 115*, includes life expectancy at age 115 and life expectancy at age 120. The twenty-sixth group, *life expectancy at age 120*, includes life expectancy at age 120 and life expectancy at age 125. The twenty-seventh group, *life expectancy at age 125*, includes life expectancy at age 125 and life expectancy at age 130. The twenty-eighth group, *life expectancy at age 130*, includes life expectancy at age 130 and life expectancy at age 135. 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The thirty-seventh group, *life expectancy at age 175*, includes life expectancy at age 175 and life expectancy at age 180. The thirty-eighth group, *life expectancy at age 180*, includes life expectancy at age 180 and life expectancy at age 185. The thirty-ninth group, *life expectancy at age 185*, includes life expectancy at age 185 and life expectancy at age 190. The fortieth group, *life expectancy at age 190*, includes life expectancy at age 190 and life expectancy at age 195. The forty-first group, *life expectancy at age 195*, includes life expectancy at age 195 and life expectancy at age 200. The forty-second group, *life expectancy at age 200*, includes life expectancy at age 200 and life expectancy at age 205. The forty-third group, *life expectancy at age 205*, includes life expectancy at age 205 and life expectancy at age 210. The forty-fourth group, *life expectancy at age 210*, includes life expectancy at age 210 and life expectancy at age 215. 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The fifty-third group, *life expectancy at age 255*, includes life expectancy at age 255 and life expectancy at age 260. The fifty-fourth group, *life expectancy at age 260*, includes life expectancy at age 260 and life expectancy at age 265. The fifty-fifth group, *life expectancy at age 265*, includes life expectancy at age 265 and life expectancy at age 270. The fifty-sixth group, *life expectancy at age 270*, includes life expectancy at age 270 and life expectancy at age 275. The fifty-seventh group, *life expectancy at age 275*, includes life expectancy at age 275 and life expectancy at age 280. The fifty-eighth group, *life expectancy at age 280*, includes life expectancy at age 280 and life expectancy at age 285. The fifty-ninth group, *life expectancy at age 285*, includes life expectancy at age 285 and life expectancy at age 290. The sixtieth group, *life expectancy at age 290*, includes life expectancy at age 290 and life expectancy at age 295. 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July 1, 1973

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Taylor Ousts Borg

Mayer Reaches Wimbledon Semifinals

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 3 (NYT)—Who would have thought that unknown Alex Mayer would be in the semifinals at Wimbledon?

He exploded into the headlines last Saturday when he upset top-seeded Bjorn Borg, supposedly a Wimbledon certainty. Today, the 21-year-old slim, mustached American No. 11 from Wayne, N.J., was two sets down to eighth-seeded Jürgen Fassbender and apparently defenseless. In this platoon, Alex had served poorly, mostly to the West German's thundering forehand, and he seemed bedazzled in the unfamiliar theater of center court.

Suddenly, the weapons came to hand. Those lightning reflexes took charge, Mayer got pace and depth on his serve, and he found that he could take Jürgen's serve on the rise and thrust those penetrating returns down the line and Mayer would win, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Service was meaningless in this match. One break sufficed in the early sets, and in the fourth and fifth the serve seemed only a method of putting the ball in play, as they belted it continually for outright winners.

The shot to remember came at the end. Mayer was poised for the match, serving at 5-4. Fassbender cracked a forehand across court and Alex was off like a greyhound. In a last-second drive he got his racket on it, whipping it down the line for the winner. He was in the semifinals.

Mayer joined second-seeded Jan Kodes, third-seeded Roger Taylor, who ousted Bjorn Borg, and fourth-seeded Alex Metreveli, who was too good for 20-year-old Jimmy Connors, winning 6-3, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4. The other pair were lucky to be out there, particularly Kodes.

Serving at 4-5 and 30-all in the

fifth set, he scraped back a short lob that hung suspended just over the net. And there was Bjorn Borg, poised to bash it away. Just as he was about to hit it, a roar from the center court announcing Taylor's triumph reverberated into No. 1 court.

To his everlasting regret, the Indian banged the ball out. It would have given him match point. Victory probably hung on that single shot. Match to Kodes, 6-4, 6-6, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Taylor, now 31, won from 17-year-old Borg of Sweden, the spectacular slugger who has entranced this Wimbledon, in an emotional two-and-a-half hour

struggle that had the center court in hysterics. There was all England rooting for Taylor, and there were the shrill voices of the weedy boppers, wedged into the first standing room. The scores to Taylor, 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5, and it is sad to relate that foot faults called against Bjorn in the vital stages could have altered the issue.

"I've never been foot faulted before," said Bjorn.

There was no call on match point when Taylor had struck his left-handed service wide, but Roger himself asked for a correction. "There is no question about it," he said later. The point was replayed and there

was even doubt about a double fault. Taylor had served 20 throughout the match.

It was a strange affair that defied reason. Old Borg Taylor, twice semifinalist here, had played beautifully in the first set. His touch was extraordinary. Aces were thudding into the corners and even the little half volleys were popping into open holes. He had that set with the loss of a game and then Borg cut loose.

All week Borg had been hot and cold. In two five-setters he won the first two sets and then the fifth. Today he was the second and the third, pulverizing the ball with his double-handed backhand and smashing from deep court.

Then he subsided. The fourth set was gone and the Swede was trailing 1-5 and 30-40 at match point in the fifth. He saved Taylor then. Minutes later he was at 6-5, serving at 40-30. Then came a foot fault and he lost the game. With three more match points, Roger doublefaulted, watched a forehand flash by him, and then took it as Borg hit wide.

Tomorrow, three-time champion Margaret Court meets 18-year-old Chris Evert, and four-time winner Billie Jean King faces Evonne Goollagong, to whom she lost in the semi two years ago and beat in the 1972 final.

Major League Standings

National League			
	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	47	35	.573
St. Louis	46	36	.561
Cincinnati	45	37	.551
Philadelphia	44	38	.538
New York	39	43	.475

American League			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	47	35	.573
San Francisco	46	36	.561
Houston	45	37	.551
California	44	38	.538
Atlanta	43	39	.525

Monday's Results			
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2			
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2			
San Diego 3, Houston 2			

Tuesday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Wednesday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Thursday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Friday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Saturday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Sunday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Monday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Tuesday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Wednesday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Thursday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Friday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Saturday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Sunday's Games			
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Monday's Games			
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Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Friday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

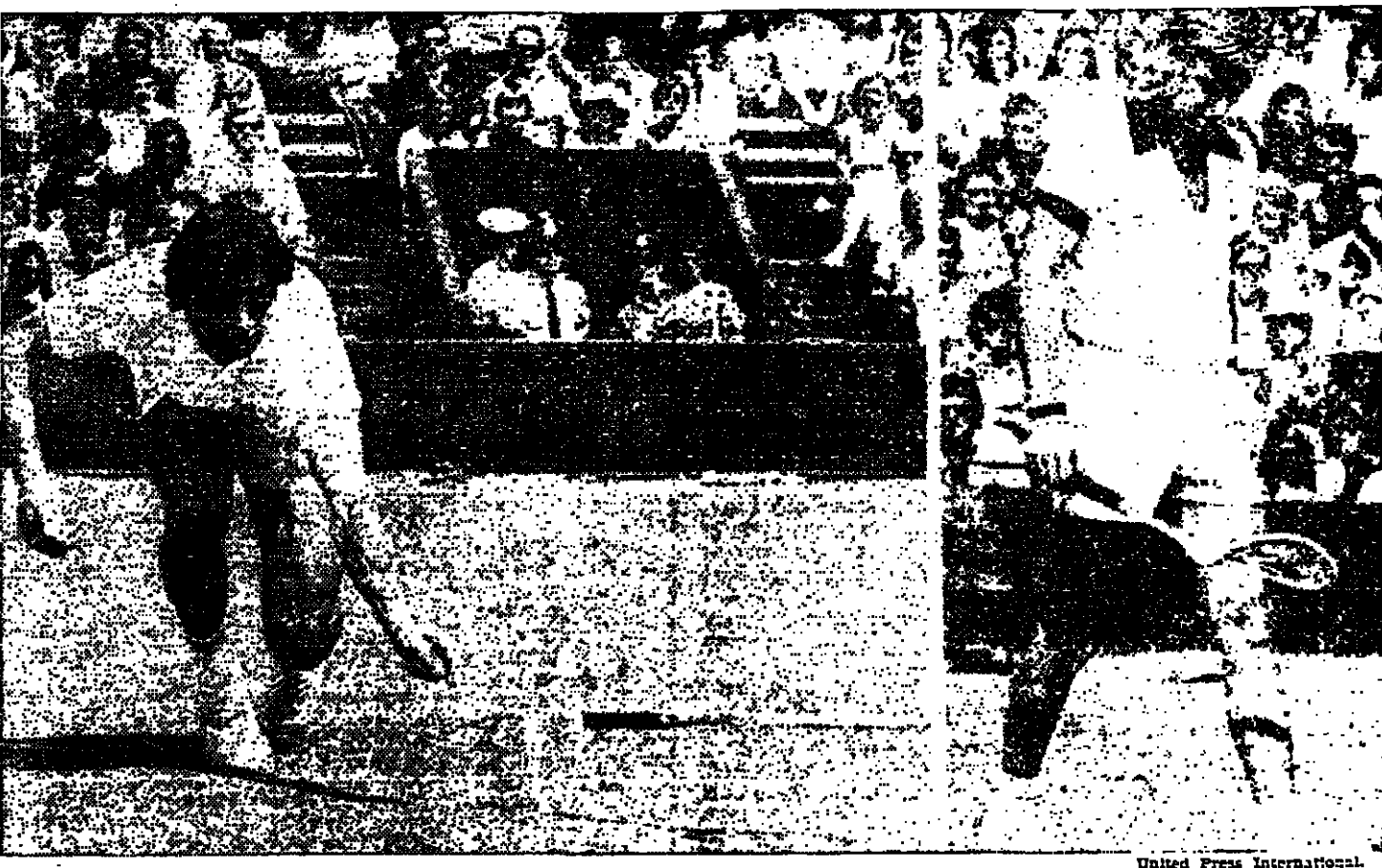
Saturday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Sunday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Monday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Tuesday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			

Wednesday's Games			
Philadelphia at Chicago 2			
St. Louis at Cincinnati 2			
San Diego at Houston 2			



BAD RACKETS—Roger Taylor of Britain drops racket and Sweden's Bjorn Borg walks off court with broken weapon.

Tale of 2 Careers: Aaron and a Texas Rookie

By Deane McGowen

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT)—Henry Aaron is 39 years old and is approaching the end of a brilliant major league baseball career. David Clyde is 18 and is beginning what appears to be a brilliant career.

Last night both went to work. Aaron hit his 21st homer of the season, the 694th of his long career that put him just 20 away from Babe Ruth's record 714. But the Atlanta slugger's two-run homer was wasted as the San Francisco Giants beat the Braves, 9-5.

Clyde, a left-hander with a hopping fast ball, made his second major league start before a near-capacity Texas crowd of 33,010. The schoolboy left the game with a 4-3 lead after six innings, but a succession of three relievers could not hold the advantage.

The White Sox won, 5-4, as Ed Herrmann doubled home Luis Alvarado with the winning run in the ninth.

Chicago tied the game in the eighth to remove Clyde as the Texas pitcher of record. Mike Andrews opened the inning for Chicago by reaching first on an error by Vic Harris at third base. John Jeter came in to run for Andrews and went to second on a groundout by Carlos May before scoring on Bill Melton's single off Dan Stanhouse, the loser. Clyde cost himself two runs in the fifth when he threw away a potential double-play ball.

The left-hander struck out six and allowed only one earned run in the six innings he pitched. He developed a blister on his throwing hand in the fifth before he departed.

Last Wednesday, in his debut, Clyde beat Minnesota, 4-3, working five innings before a sellout crowd of 35,698. He fanned eight and gave up one hit.

Brewers 5, Orioles 3

At Baltimore, George Scott, Pedro Garcia and Darrell Porter hit home runs as Baltimore beat the Orioles 5-3, to send Baltimore to its fourth consecutive loss.

Tigers 4, Indians 3

Dick McAuliffe scored the winning run on a passed ball by Jim Fregosi in the eighth inning, and Mickey Stanley hit a two-run homer to pace Detroit to a 4-3 victory in Cleveland.

Twins 5, Royals 2

Consecutive doubles by Steve

Braun and Larry Hise touched off a three-run fourth inning and Minnesota went on to a 5-3 triumph in Kansas City.

Red Sox 1, Yankees 0

All that room at the top of the

American League's Eastern Division was too heavy for the New York Yankees. They squandered a two-hitter by Fritz Peterson and lost to the Boston Red Sox, 1-0, to end a 13-game home-field winning streak. John Curtis, the

Boston left-hander, allowed them to get at least two men on base in four innings, but they wasted each chance. Dwight (Dewey) Evans, a rookie, struck a fifth-inning pitch into the opposite field seats in right field for the Red Sox's run.

Angels 4, A's 2

Ken Berry drove in all the runs with a three-run homer and a single and reliever Dave Sells and Steve Barber pitched out of late inning jams as California snapped a four-game losing streak with a 4-2 victory in Oakland.

Cardinals 7, Phillies 4

At St. Louis, Ted Simmons drove in five runs in a game for the second time in a week, three of them with his sixth homer of the year, in powering the Cardinals to a 7-4 triumph over Philadelphia.

Reds 4, Dodgers 2

Tony Perez hit a two-run homer with none out in the ninth inning to lift Cincinnati to a 4-2 home victory over Los Angeles.

Padres 8, Astros 5

Clarence Gaston hit a tie-breaking three-run homer in the ninth inning to power San Diego to an 8-5 triumph in Houston.

Expos 5, Mets 1

Boots Day hit a home run in the ninth inning to give Montreal a 2-1 home victory over the New York Mets.

Phillies 6, Cubs 2

At Chicago, Jim Lonborg scattered nine hits and had home

run support from Greg Luskinski and Mike Schmidt to win his fourth straight game as a starter as Philadelphia beat the Cubs, 6-2. Lonborg, running his season won-lost record to 7-6, walked one and struck out one.

The Phillies got seven of their runs in three innings off Cubs' starter Milt Pappas, who allowed five hits before he was relieved by Bill Bonham in the third. Pappas is now 5-6.

Luskinski hit his 11th homer after a first-inning double by Bill Robinson while Schmidt hit his ninth to open the second inning. Another run scored in the second when Larry Bowa singled and Lonborg doubled.

Rick Monday, accounted for both Chicago runs with his 19th and 20th homers, reaching a career high for a season. His best previous season performance was 18 in 1971 with Oakland.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK ... 000 100 000-1 0-6 0
ST. LOUIS ... 000 000 100-2 1-7 1
ST. LOUIS ... 000 000 100-2 1-7 1
ST. LOUIS ... 000 000 100-2 1-7 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO ... 000 001 011-5 5-0 0
TEXAS ... 000 001 000-1 1-2 2
ST. LOUIS ... 000 001 000-1 1-2 2
ST. LOUIS ... 000 001 000-1 1-2 2

MONDAY'S LINE SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK ... 000 100 000-1 0-6 0
ST. LOUIS ... 000 000 100-2 1-7 1
ST. LOUIS ... 000 000 100-2 1-7 1
ST. LOUIS ... 000 000 100-2 1-7 1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO ... 000 001 011-5 5-0 0
TEXAS ... 000 001 000-1 1-2 2
ST. LOUIS ... 000 001 000-1 1-2 2
ST. LOUIS ... 000 001 000-1 1-2 2

Frenchman Leads Tour

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, July 3 (NYT)—Brazil closed its five-week European tour tonight with a 4-2 victory against a combined Irish team. The Brazilians won six of their nine matches and had one draw.

Despite the reverses in Rome and Stockholm, the Brazilians have been broadly encouraged by the results of their tour. Their splendid outside-right, Jairzinho, indeed, speaks almost contemptuously of European football which, he says, has shown him none of the extraordinary progress it is meant to have made, though the Germans impressed him, and so, for their constant energy, did the Russians who did not impress him when they lost 2-1 to England in Moscow.

Jairzinho stresses, very properly, that by this time next year, the Brazilians holders of the World Cup, will have had their "statutory" three months in training camp. They will also be able, no doubt, to count on their superb midfield player, the stocky, chain-smoking, indomitable Gerson, who dropped out at the last moment through injury, and has been much missed; while there should be, at least some chance of the brilliant Tostao recovering from his eye trouble, just as he did in time

Brazilian Soccer Team Lacks a Standout

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to play a crucial part in the 1970 World Cup.

It is here that Brazil is weakest. What they wouldn't give for another center-forward such as "Av" their "for de lance" in the successful World Cup of 1958 and 1962, a player of immense dash and courage! Telvina, Fabinho, Dario, all these have been tried and have virtually failed on the present tour, and there really seems no chance of getting Pelé to change his mind and play in his fifth World Cup.

Argentine Hazards

Meanwhile, there must be a substantial chance of Brazil being awarded the "franchise" of the 1978 World Cup, at present destined for Argentina. Despite bland official pronouncements on the improvement of discipline, the increased rigor of authority in Argentine matches, the news from Buenos Aires is more discouraging than ever. Quite apart from the violence occasioned by the return of Peron, and the galloping inflation, the crowds are so dangerous that the referees recently came out on strike, protesting against a string of incidents in which several of them were brutally beaten up, one being lucky to escape with his life.

Referees are also perpetually in

the news in Italy, not least the flamboyant Sicilian fire chief and parliamentary deputy, Conetto Lo Bello. The president of Milan, Silvio Berlusconi, has threatened that if Lo Bello referees any matches played by Milan next season, he will field the youth team. This, as the sequel to a stormy Lazio-Milan game in Rome which Milan won and which prompted Berlusconi to make such a fiery public attack on Lo Bello as to get him suspended.

Lo Bello, meanwhile, has accused Berlusconi of trying, in the past, to influence him by promising to initiate building projects in his native Syracuse. In the same interview, given to a Sicilian newspaper, he said that were he called to the present trial of Father Eligio, he could provide a chestnut too hot for any one to hold. Lo Bello promptly denied he had given the statement. The journalist concerned was equally insistent that he had.

The case, brought by more than 30 referees against Father Eligio, till recently spiritual adviser to the Milan club, drags on. He alleged in a magazine article that they were "either conditioned or corrupted," and could go to jail if found guilty, exchanging his Franciscan cell for another.

Shavers, Quarry Set For Heavy Fight

NEW YORK, July 3 (Reuters)—Heavyweight Jerry Quarry and Earle Shavers, pair of hard hitters, will meet in a 12-round bout at Madison Square Garden on July 25. It was announced.

The fight was originally scheduled for June 18, but Quarry had to pull out when he got the flu two weeks before the bout. He was replaced by Jimmy Ellis, whom Shavers knocked out in the first round.

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